The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,030 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
*L	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th June
—M	NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L	BENGAL	4300	800	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
M	ROHILLA	3:00	700	W. Barratt	19th ,,
*L	KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
—S	IAM	3:41	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L	PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
M	CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th ,,
*L	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd ,,
—A	SSAM	3938	500	W. A. Wheler	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	8th July
DESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	2) Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	30th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4270	600	25th June.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, June 14, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Capt. J. Whyte, 27th June 87.

THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
7th June 1887 Agents.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,

70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... ,,	0 12
Pekoe Souchong ..... ,,	0 10
Gunpowder ..... ,,	0 10
Souchong ..... ,,	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

V. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, June 24th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

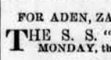
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 23, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	On or	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BANCOORA	2880	on or about	2nd July, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
April 25, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. AKOLA sails on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND, LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the BREWERY specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the BEST LIGHT BEER in the Indian Market.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half-Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SOUND CLARETS.

	CASH. Per dozen Quarts.	Pints.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	10 12	6 0
This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
BORDEAUX	10 12	6 0
A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
PETIT MEDOC	13 8	7 8
Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
SUPERIOR MEDOC	17 0	10 0
Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	22 0	12 0
Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
CHATEAU LAROSE	27 0	15 0
Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
CHATEAU MARGAUX	34 0	18 0
Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following :—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs. 190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	,, ,, 190
PETIT MEDOC	,, ,, 220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	,, ,, 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET,

A SOUND HIGHCLASS CLARET.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MENTHOL PLASTER.

The most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving Instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache and Nerve disorders.

Per Plaster, in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE, so popular in Australia, is fast gaining the Esteem of the Public in India.

It is full-bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 15.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER & CO.

and are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their CHAMPAGNE expressly prepared for India, on the following advantageous terms :—

	Cash per Dozen.
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND" their Finest Brand	Qts. Rs. 54 0
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND" their Finest Brand	Pts. ,, 29 8

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the Leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines. Their "India Brand" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.

TREACHER & Co. have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India.

Special Terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE Finest, Purest, and Most Neutral Transparent Soap manufactured. Its action on the Skin being most refreshing, yielding with ease an abundant and pleasant Lather.

Per Box of three large Tablets	Re. 1-4 ; per dozen boxes	Rs. 13-8
Medium Size Wash Balls, each	Re. 1 ; per dozen ,,	Rs. 10
Large do. do. do.	Re. 1-4 ; per dozen ,,	Rs. 13-8
Shaving Sticks	As. 10 ; per dozen ,,	Rs. 6-8

AGENTS—KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EXTRA LIGHT Very Durable "HAND MADE." FELT HATS.

COMFORTABLE. Fitting Easy.

"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLOURS—The Newest Shapes.

CASH PRICES—Rs. 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. {THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

HOAR & CO., } HATTERS &c., } BOMBAY.

UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS

INDISPENSABLE FOR

COMFORT AND MONSOON WEAR.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a large stock of the above, and invite inspection.

All our FLANNELS, SILK and WOOL, WHITE CRICKETING, NEW STRIPED CRICKETING FLANNELS, and SUPER WHITE SERGES are thoroughly shrunk, and will be found very comfortable, absorbent and non-irritating in the wear.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Established in 1870. BOMBAY. Established in 1870.

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SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
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PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, 2St.,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a cheap, well-finished Time-pieces for Camp use, we have now manufactured a sound reliable Time-keeper in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CHALLENGE!

OUR SPRING CROP
NEW SEASON TEAS
FROM COL. HAWES' GARDEN
CANNOT BE SURPASSED
BY ANY OTHER TEAS IN INDIA.

IMMENSE
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

IMPORTANT:

Teas not approved after a fair trial may be exchanged or returned.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS,	8	qualities,	from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS	4	,, ,,	Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
SHERRIES	6	,, ,,	Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cardiz.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES,

NATURAL STICKS

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black Alpaca	... 6	8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	... 7	8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	... 10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	... 10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14	8
The Automation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Geeen Twilled Silk	... 14	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	... 14	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 8	8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 10	8
Brest Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12	8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	... 4	8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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GRAND SUCCESS
OF THE
AMERICAN MONARCHS
OF THE
WHEELS,
MALTBY AND AGINTON,
AT THE
NEW AND ELEGANT
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
FRIDAY, 24TH JUNE 1887.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE 19TH CENTURY.
CYCLING & SKATING !
CYCLING & SKATING !
THE GREATEST PERFORMANCE
THAT EVER VISITED INDIA.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Don't lose this only opportunity of witnessing the greatest feats of Balancing ever displayed to the Public.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 12	Pit Stalls	Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3	Upper Circle	Re. 1
Dress Circle	,, 3	Pit	As. 8

Seats Reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30, to commence at 9 p.m.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND
COMMISSION AGENT,
OPPOSITE CASH BAZAAR.

ARRIVED NEW STOCK of GOLD CHARMS, such as Cigar Cutters, Champagne Bottles, Universal Keys, Pencil Cases, Ladies' Gold Thimbles, &c., &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges—Moderate.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.,
UNPACKED PER S.S. KHEDIVE,
SUMMER NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
Containing two Magnificent Coloured Pictures, "Butterflies," by J. M. Bowkett, and "Honeysuckles," by B. Anderson.

Also contains a Tale of Powerful Interest, entitled "To call Her Mine," written expressly for this Summer Number by Mr. Walter Besant, profusely illustrated by Messrs. A. Forestier and G. Montbard.

Price Re. 1-0, Post Free Re. 1-4.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

EXPECTED SHORTLY
JUBILEE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
The Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News" have obtained her Majesty's gracious permission to produce Angelis' famous full-length State Portrait of the Queen, painted last year, and now at Buckingham Palace. This beautiful Picture will be presented with the JUBILEE NUMBER of the "Illustrated London News" to be published in June.

The Jubilee Memorial will include a carefully written
MEMOIR OF QUEEN VICTORIA,
By G. BARNETT SMITH,
and
Illustrations of the Chief Events in her Majesty's Reign and Life.

It will be enclosed in an elegant appropriately designed Cover.

Price Re. 1-0, Post Free Re. 1-4.

"Fifty Years Ago; or, the Queen's Accession."
THE ROYAL JUBILEE
Will be fittingly commemorated by the Publication of
A SPECIAL NUMBER
OF
THE GRAPHIC.

MR. WALTER BESANT will write a Retrospective Survey of Social England as it existed half a century since.

And the number will be Illustrated by a large Collection of Choice Engravings descriptive of events and circumstances of the Queen's Life and Reign.

TWO LARGE PORTRAITS
OF
THE QUEEN.

One Printed in Colours, and representing her Majesty at the present time, and the other as she appeared in the year 1837, will be presented with this Number.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
76, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
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F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY ! !
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE
BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, IDEAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ..... ,, 2-12 ,,
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA
FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES

WANTED, immediately, an ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR, for the Port of BOMBAY. Applicants should hold a Master's Certificate and good testimonials and should not exceed 35 years of age. Salary commencing at Rupees 250 per mensem. Apply to Port Officer, Bombay.
MAURICE BEAN, Capt., I. M.,
Acting Port Officer.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING Co., Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATES numbered 16 to 18 for Shares of this Company numbered 5301 to 6125, standing in the name of Mr. FREDERICK GEORGE SHAW, have been MISLAID or LOST, and should same not be forthcoming or produced at this office within fifteen days from this date, duplicate Certificates will be issued by the Company.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Company, Ld.
Bombay, 17th June 1887.

ESTATE OF ZANOOLBHOY AHMEDBHOY, who later carried on business in the name of STEWARD & Co.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or BEING INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to send in the particulars of their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Trustees of the Composition Deed of the said Zanoolbhoy Ahmedbhoy within one month from this date, after which the list of the creditors will be settled and the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.
Dated this 6th day of June 1887.
MERWANJI MUNCHERJI MODY,
YUSUFALLY ALLABAUX,
Trustees of the Composition Deed.
26, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on FRIDAY the 24th day of June, at 4 p.m., for the tran action of the following business, viz.:—
1.—To receive and consider the audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 30th November 1886.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. N. N. Pochajee, who retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee.

LUNCHEON BASKETS.

No. 0 Fitted for three	.....	Rs. 28 0
No. 2 ,,	two	,, 18 0
No. 3 ,,	one	,, 12 0

"THE SHIKARI."
FITTED TIFFIN BASKET.
22 in. by 14 in. by 9½ in.
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Fitted with Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
Light, Strong and Durable.

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33 ,,	.....	,, 30 ,,

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BATH TUBS.
With Swivel Handles, Strong and Serviceable.

42in. by 30in. by 15in.	Rs. 16	36in. by 24in. by 12in.	Rs. 10
36 ,, by 27 ,, by 14 ,,	,, 12	27 ,, by 21 ,, by 12 ,,	,, 8

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Best Steel Tops, Grained Oak, very Handsome.
These Tables possess the great advantage of folding without taking to pieces, the legs working in slides, so that by raising the top, the Table falls flat.
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THE PATENT "LIVINGSTONE"
WASHSTAND.
Grained Oak, similar to above.
The Stand is made with a screw joint in the centre, and when required to be packed, the joint is unscrewed and the top part of frame dropped over the bottom part—complete with Toilet Can, Pail, Soap Dish, Towel Rail and Enamelled Basin.
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Real Turkish and Honey-comb Face and Bath Sponges, finest quality. Price from Re. 1 to Rs. 9 each.

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Specially wove in one piece.

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15 ,, 12 ,,		,, 90 ,,	

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Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
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LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSEN

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INCLUDING
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So ale by all Chemists and Storekeepers
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Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
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RESERVE FUND ... 4800 000
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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Rampart Row, W.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposi Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
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By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

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Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
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A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, —
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
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,, II.	,, —	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	,, —	,, 0 10
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Smoked Sausages	,, —	,, 1 8

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This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate
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PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE
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after the acute symptoms have subsided
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.
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NOTICES.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

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GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
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BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.
CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NA

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sacrabasco (s), from Suez ; and Teelin (s), Perim.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Khedive, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, at 8 a.m.

THE NEW BORIVLI ROAD.—The Taluka Board of Salsette has declined to accede to the request of the inhabitants of Goral, that the new road at Borivli should be named the "Victoria Jubilee Road."

THE FRAUDS ON THE CURRENCY OFFICE.—We are asked to say that Thomas, the clerk in the Currency Office, who is in custody on various charges of fraud, is not a Eurasian, but is of European parentage.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—White—Mr. Craigie (captain), Mr. Graham, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Armstrong *vs.* Stripes—Mr. Murray (captain), Mr. Rochfort, Mr. Summer, Mr. Warner, and Mr. King. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

THE AMERICAN CYCLISTS.—We would draw attention to the announcement that Messrs. Maltby and Aguiton will give another performance to-night. Their reception last night on their first appearance bids fair to ensure them a hearty welcome during their short stay here.

REPORTED THEFT.—Sergeant Sixpence, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Upper Colaba, reported to the police on Wednesday, the theft of 3 sovereigns, 4 half-sovereigns, 4 half-crowns, 4 two-shilling pieces, 4 sixpences, 1 three-penny piece, and about sixpence in coppers, from his portmanteau.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of Sabha Casee, aged 30 years, a Municipal meat-van driver. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while deceased was driving his van along the Sankloe Tank, at Byculla, he accidentally fell from his seat, and one of the wheels passing over him, he sustained such serious injuries as to cause his death while being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st June, 1887, was 381, being 8 less than the preceding week and 62 less than the week ending the 15th June, 1886, and 13 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 260 births were reported in the different districts. There were 2 deaths from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 21·22. There were 82 deaths from remittent fever, being 8 less than the last week and 22 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 57, 14 and 8 last week, against 75, 19 and 13, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday convicted Hoosenbux Emamsha, a Mahomedan, on a chargo of uttering and possessing counterfeit Queen's coins. Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the charge. The facts as adduced by the evidence, showed that the accused gave a woman a rupee for two mangoes he bought from her in the market and received change. Owing to the accused's anxiety to get away, the woman's suspicions were aroused, and on closely examining the coin she had received she found it was spurious. She raised an alarm and pursued prisoner, whom she eventually gave in charge of a sepoy. The latter searched the person of the accused and found other similar coins secreted about him. Mr. Couldrey testified to the fact that the coins were not Queen's coins, though very good imitations. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to a year's hard labour in the House of Correction.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Bharmul Tejee, a Bhattia, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with having, on the 22nd May last, attempted to cause hurt to a woman named Radhabai, by means of opium. It appears that Radhabai is a married woman, and has a husband at Sattara. During his absence the accused and the woman lived together in a house at Dongree as man and wife. On the night in question the woman on returning from a walk found the accused in her room. He offered her some liquor from a bottle, but she noticed that the liquor was not clear, and apparently sediment existed, therefore refused to drink it. She then called a female neighbour to come and see what the bottle contained, when the accused finding himself in an awkward position endeavoured to snatch the bottle away from the woman's hand, and failing to do this he made his escape from the premises. On the matter being reported to the police, he was soon arrested, and upon further enquiry it was found that the accused had a short time previous to the occurrence purchased two and a half tolas of opium from a licensed opium vendor at Mandvie. A small portion of opium was subsequently found in his possession. The Magistrate, after recording evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

EXCEPTIONAL GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Dillon charged Mahomed bin Ally and twenty-seven other Mahomedans, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the first accused with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with being present in the house. On receiving information, the police visited the house of the first accused, situate in the native Town, and there found all the prisoners seated and playing cards. On the arrival of Inspector Dillon the men ran away, leaving their cards and instruments of gaming behind them ; they were, however, arrested, and searched, and Rs. 48 were found on them. The accused Mahomed bin Ally ... that his house was used as a common gaming house. It was, he averred, a coffee-house, which was largely used by his co-religionists during the *Ramzan*, where they kept their religious observances and smoked, played cards and drank coffee to remain awake all night. He admitted however that, instead of money, many of the players staked cups of coffee. His Worship thought that the play, which was carried on in the house, was exceptional, and was more of a religious kind than anything else. The other accused also denied they were gambling, and averred that they were then only drinking tea and coffee. His Worship reserved his decision in the case.

A NOTED JAIL-BIRD.—Aga Jan Mahomed Bakur, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was yesterday charged at the instance of Superintendent Crummey, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having, on the 16th March last, abetted the offence of theft of a purse, containing Rs. 5, and some false pearls, the property of ... servant to Heerjee Parpia, a dealer in ghee, and further with having received the said property knowing the same to have been stolen. He, it was stated, was the man who had instigated two boys named Batchoo C... ssum and Ebram Cassum to waylay Nagur Lalloo, who he was passing along Goolalwady on the night in question, and to rob him of the purse and its contents. The two boys after committing the deed handed the purse to the accused, who immediately absconded. On an alarm being raised by Nagur Lalloo, the two boys were arrested and charged before a Magistrate with the offence. They were convicted and sent to the Sassoon Reformatory. The accused was yesterday identified as the person who received the stolen property from the boys, by the man Nagur Lalloo, from whose pocket the purse with its contents was stolen. He was also identified by the two boys. The accused had nothing to say in defence, and admitted several previous convictions. He was thereupon sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

LIFE ASSURANCE DURING WAR TIME.—In answer to a query which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 17th instant—"Has any Life Assurance Company the right to say that Burma was in a state of war in May 1887, and to charge war rates accordingly ?"—We are informed that the Oriental Life has not charged any extra rate during 1887.—*Pioneer.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd June, 1887.

Observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., and 2) p.m.

Corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·717
Force of the Air	830
Temperature	77·6
Dew point	75·6
Humidity	787
Rainfall (from 6 a.m. recorded to 19)	87
Direction of wind (from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	S.W.
Direction of wind (from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)	W. WSW. W.
Velocity of wind	317
Total solar radiation	0·0)
Maximum temperature	19·1)
Minimum temperature	19·79
Minimum temperature on grass	0·01

VEGETARIANISM IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to trouble you once more on the question of vegetable diet. I indeed owe you and your readers an apology for the long delay that has occurred since I sent you my last letter, but the delay, however regrettable, has been caused by an untoward set of circumstances, and I trust I shall be treated with indulgence, especially as I do not propose to trouble you with any more communications on the subject.

At the conclusion of my second letter, dated April 9th, I observed that if we as vegetarians at all lag behind other nations—a position I do not admit in its entirety—it is due to causes other than the one of a vegetable diet. There are numerous instances in Indian history of men who lived on simple vegetable food, and who yet were men of such surpassing genius in their own walks of life that they have cast a halo of glory around ancient India, and made her the envy of other nations. If vegetable food had such a harmful effect on the development of human faculties as is attributed to it, the existence of even such individuals would, I take it, have been impossible. Individual instances are not indeed enough to prove a rule for the whole nation's progress, but they may suffice to show that the particular cause alleged has not always been effective in preventing the growth of genius. It is further remarkable that the vegetable-eating community of India is limited to a small area of the country, and is comparatively much smaller in numbers than the flesh-eating community, and yet from time immemorial the dominant class has almost invariably been vegetarian. Even during Mussulman ascendancy the Prime Minister was generally a Brahmin. Indian history is replete with instances of men who, though only vegetable-eating, distinguished themselves in whatever fields of activity they were thrown in, and with such signal success that they need not fear comparison with the best men of any other country. It would be tedious, were it possible, to give a list of Indian worthies, suffice it to say that the list is a sufficiently formidable one, and gives a caution against the supposition that vegetarians must needs be a weak race. The growth in India of such saints and religious teachers as Dnyandeva and Ramdas ; philosophers like Shankaracharya ; statesmen like Sakharam Bapu and Nana Phadnavis ; and soldiers like the first Bajeerao and Parashurampant Bhau Patvardhan, not to mention other instances, is a standing protest against the theory that vegetable food is necessarily incompatible with the development of the highest mental and bodily faculties. Notwithstanding this, I admit that the Indian civilization has not been as progressive as the civilization in the West. This result is to my mind due to various irremovable and removable causes.

Mr. Buckle in his well-known book on the History of Civilization accounts for this diversity in the civilizations of the East and the West by the diffusion of the physical conditions in the two regions. Besides the physical causes, which I consider more or less beyond human control, there are others arising from ignorance, such as some social customs and habits which have in no small degree contributed to this want of progressiveness. The political condition of India has also contributed to the same result, but the consideration of this cause lies outside the scope of this letter. Of the physical conditions it is enough to notice here the one of climate.

The effect of climate on the human body has been described as the sum of the influences which are connected with the solar agencies, the soil, the air, and water of a place. In a country like India, which is usually spoken of as a continent, this effect is different in different parts. Generally speaking, India may be divided into five divisions for purposes of climate, viz. :—(1) The Himalayan, including Bhutan, Nepal, Garwal, and Kashmir, which is very cold ; (2) Hindustan, which extends along the foot of the Himalayan range, and includes the alluvial plains of the great rivers, the Ganges, the Jumna, the Indus and their tributaries as far south as the Vindhya mountains ; here the climate varies between intensely cold during the cold season, and intensely hot during the hot season ; (3) Marwar and Gujerat, which are sandy and therefore very hot ; (4) the Deccan and Southern India, where the climate is fairly temperate and bracing ; and (5) all sea coasts, the climate of which is generally temperate but very enervating. Rainfall again differently affects different parts of the country. These varieties affect the strength and stature of the people, the inhabitants of a colder climate being more energetic and more powerfully built that those living in a hot one. The Purbhayas and the Sikhs are a powerful and courageous race, while the inhabitants of Lower Bengal are described as weak and unwarlike. It is noteworthy that the Bengalees as a rule use animal food, whereas the Purbhayas use vegetable food. Yet in point of strength the former are said to compare unfavourably with the latter, who live in the same division. The inhabitants of Marwar and Gujerat are again to a certain extent wanting in vigour, whereas in Kathiawad, a more salubrious region, the people are more strong and and warlike. In the Deccan and Southern India, the people are on the whole fairly healthy, strong and intelligent, but those of the sea-coasts are weak and deficient in energy. The variable character of the climate of India as a whole makes it impossible to describe it by any comprehensive term, but compared to the climate of Europe and of the neighbouring parts of Asia, the climate may generally be described as hot. There are two influences which act on the human constitution through the medium of climate, viz., long continued elevation of temperature and malaria. Dr. Moreshead, in his "Researches on Diseases of India," says : "One effect of elevated temperature on the animal system is less necessity for animal heat ; hence less demand for food, diminished metamorphosis of tissue and decreased secretions. That this is true becomes manifest in the asthenic condition of the residents in warm climates as compared with those in a cold." Prof. Parkes, another authority, says : "The effect of great heat in shade seems to be, as far as we can judge, a depressing influence, lessening the nervous activity, the great functions of digestion, respiration, sanguinification, and directly or indirectly the formation and destruction of tissues." It is a fact within the experience of most people that a cold climate is more propitious for work, physical and mental, than a hot climate. In India itself, Simla and Darjeeling in the north and Mahableshwar and Ootacamund in the south are found to be more congenial for work than Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It is a well established fact that an English navvy works twice as much as a French navvy. Even Englishmen are heard to complain that when in India they are not able to work with as great vigour and zest as in England, while Indians, who have been to England, say that there they could do more work and with greater energy than ever they did in India. The hot climate of India has a relaxing and enervating effect on the body, and reduces the capacity for work both as respects quality and quantity. This inferior capacity for work must needs affect a people in every situation. Among the social causes which probably have had harmful effect upon our progress may be mentioned the custom of early marriage and the mode and habits of living among our people. It is difficult to estimate how much of our physical deterioration we owe to early marriage. Physiologists are generally agreed that the development of the human body as indicated by the ossification of the bones and the increase in weight and height attains its maximum at about 25 in the male and 22 in the female. The development of the generative organs begins in the male at about 14, and is at its height between 25 and 30 years, and in the female it begins from 13 and reaches its maximum between 20 and 22. If these organs are called upon to perform their functions before they are at least fairly well developed they must necessarily suffer in their further development and thus affect the development of the whole system. Instead of development there is disease, decay, and premature death. The untimely union of man and woman has a deleterious effect upon the health of the married couple, as well as their offspring. These effects are handed down and are added to from generation to generation by a course of early marriages for centuries. And the wonder is not that we are so much deteriorated, but that we have outlived such deterioration. One striking illustration of this progressive decay may be seen in the fact which must be within the experience of most practitioners that our women are now generally wanting in physical stamina and become easy victims to diseases. Cases are not uncommon of women succumbing after one or two childbirths to anæmia and phthisis, which are the prevailing diseases. Such affections as leucorrhœa, displacements of the uterus, deformity of the spinal column and pelvic bones are most common complaints. The issue of such mothers can hardly be expected to grow healthy and strong.

As regards our mode and habits of living which I reckon among the causes of our want of progressiveness, it is necessary to premise that they are the result of ignorance, and are therefore more easily removable than others. But as far as they have gone they have done not a little mischief. The sanitation our houses is very unsatisfactory. Our notions of personal and general hygiene are quite elementary and often perverse. In cities and towns houses are very much crowded, often ill-ventilated and unhealthy, with insufficient living space and filthy surroundings. This is best seen in Gujerat, Kathiawad and Northern India. In villages, though the population there is not so crowded as in towns, want of drainage, accumulation of village refuse, and an impure supply of drinking water often give rise to various kinds of disease. Of late under the impulse of the touch of Western civilization there are attempts made to improve the sanitation of some of the towns. Still the efforts are far from successful. The arrangement of houses and the ignorance of the people are usually great stumbling blocks in the way of improvement. There are observances of personal cleanliness amongst us which were very beneficial in their inception, but which have now dwindled into mere superstitions. There is no intelligent appreciation of the principles underlying the observances. Hence they are so slovenly and indifferently done that they cease to have the wholesome effect expected from them. The result of the insanitary conditions of habitations and living are that the atmosphere becomes impure and has an injurious effect on public health. The impurities in the atmosphere produce a general depression of the system and interfere with the proper nutrition of the organs. Professor Parkes, speaking of the effects of breathing impure atmosphere, says :—"There is no doubt that the breathing of vitiated atmosphere of respiration has a most injurious effect on the health. Persons soon become pale and partially lose their appetite, and after a time decline in muscular strength and spirits. The ceration and nutrition of the blood seem to be interfered with, and the general tone of the system falls below par."

Irregularity of living, insufficiency of food in the poorer classes, and want of exercise in the higher ones contribute to the same result. Irregular hours of sleeping and waking, and irregular times of dining, give a turn to the whole system which in the end proves highly injurious. The absence of a habit of taking regular exercise causes diminution of muscular power and depression of spirits, flabbiness and gradual debility, which in the long run deteriorates the system. It will be a waste of words to dilate on the importance of exercise to health. The necessity and usefulness of exercise is now an accepted truth and is in no need of illustration. In Europe, whether from the necessities of the climate or superior knowledge, the importance of exercise was recognised in the earliest times. The institution of the public games bear witness to this early recognition. In India manly games are not unknown. But there is an absence of a habit of exercise and ignorance as to its importance.

These considerations lead me to think that the want of progressiveness and energy in our people is due more to the climatic, social and other causes mentioned above than to the nature of food. If my conclusion is correct, it points out one important direction in which the energies of our reformers must be devoted in order to remove our disabilities and prepare us for the competition in the race of civilization with other nations in the world. The climatic conditions are to a large extent beyond remedy, and our efforts must be only to mitigate their evil effects as far as the light of science can permit us. But the social evils of custom and ignorance, though ingrained in our people by habits of centuries, are not ineradicable and must be cured by patient, persistent and organised effort. It is here that the work of the reformer lies. The task is a difficult one, but when accomplished will yield a rich harvest. The appeal made by Miss Florence Nightingale in the cause of sanitation covers one branch of the field of work open to the social reformer. The agitation carried on by Mr. Buckle forms another branch. It is to be hoped that these calls to duty will not fail to receive prompt response from our people. The committee, which Mr. Joshi asks to be constituted for the purpose of inquiring into the relative merits of vegetable and animal food, may, I think, be better employed if they apply their energies in promoting the reforms here indicated.—Yours, &c.,

June 21. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. THARIABHOY TOPUN.

AMONGST the Khoja community it is considered a high honour to build a hospital, as it is calculated to relieve human suffering, and thereby gain the beatitude of heaven. The instances of Mr. Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy having built a sanitarium at Bandora, and Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee and his two brothers having erected a hospital at Moondra in Kutch, and other similar institutions having been established in different parts of the Bombay Presidency, may be cited ; and Mr. Thariabhoy Topun having offered the munificent sum of Rs. 2,30,000 for the purpose of erecting and permanently endowing a hospital at Zanzibar, and this sum having been accepted by the Foreign Department of her Majesty's Government, the leading members of that community met together, at the invitation of Mr. Hajibhoy Abdullabhoy and Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee, on Sunday evening, at the bungalow of the latter gentleman, on Malabar Hill, to offer their congratulations to the donor. Amongst those who responded to the invitation were Messrs. Thariabhoy Topun, Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy, Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Dhurumsibhoy Poonja, Peru Mohamed, Adambhoy Habibhoy, Abdullabhoy Laljee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Rehmebhoy Allana, Abdulla Miraly Dhurumsi, Mahomedbhoy Raojee, Nensi Peru Mahomed, Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, Jumadbhoy Laljee, Lala Seheraa, Jafarbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatu, and about a hundred more. Mr. Abdullabhoy Laljee, in addressing the meeting, said that Mr. Thariabhoy Topun was to be heartily congratulated on his having made an offer of about Rs. 2,30,000, for the purpose of endowing a hospital at Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa, and the same having been accepted by Lord Salisbury on behalf of her Majesty's Government, and it was to be hoped that the blessings of hundreds of inhabitants of the town of Zanzibar and the adjacent country would be secured to them through the agency of this hospital, conducted under skilled medical gentlemen either from India or England. In this prayer, he hoped, the gentlemen present would heartily join. The want of medical aid was greatly felt on the coast of Africa, and Mr. Thariabhoy having supplied that want, he ought to be considered very fortunate, as he would obtain the blessings of suffering humanity. To set aside the princely sum of two lacs and thirty thousand rupees at once was, the speaker continued, really a highly philanthropic act, and ought to be imitated by wealthy natives of civilization who had thought them to reckon hospitals, medical dispensaries, educational establishments and boarding schools as institutions of the highest order of charity and philanthropy. It was a fortunate circumstance that Mr. Thariabhoy made the above offer on the day of the celebration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee in Bombay in honour of the acceptation of his offer in the same was communicated to the donor by Lord Salisbury through the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Reay, a day or two before the Jubilee was proclaimed in England.

In reply Mr. Thariabhoy Topun thanked the meeting very cordially for the good-will manifested towards him on this auspicious occasion. Though the Khoja community numbered small, yet it was a gratifying spectacle that they took the lead in several of the reformed institutions that had sprung up amongst them ; and the beneficent act to which the assembly had alluded in laudatory terms was nothing beyond what he had deemed to be his duty to his fellow-creatures. He had traded with Zanzibar for nearly fifty years, and from his long business connections he found that a hospital was badly wanted there, and he thought that he would be doing a kindly act to the land of his adoption by establishing a medical house there. In this enterprise he received the kind advice, help and concurrence from his true friend and well-wisher, Sir John Kirk, for a series of years her Majesty's Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar. To him and to the present Agent, Mr. Frederic Homewood, Mr. Thariabhoy took the opportunity of publicly tendering his heart-felt thanks for their co-operation in carrying out his humble project. And finally he felt himself very grateful to H. H. the Sultan Syad Burgas for his having invariably manifested considerate kindness to him on all occasions, and in having taken a keen interest in promoting this his pet object. The Sultan was a ruler who had always looked to the welfare of his subjects and to the promotion of useful public works. Mr. Thariabhoy concluded by urging upon the members present the propriety of carrying out many reforms in their community, for which there was much room. He had still one or two projects in his heart, which he would reveal when the time arrived.

The meeting then adjourned to a sumptuous dinner provided in honour of the guest, and separated about midnight.

THE GUJERAT OIL MILLS COMPANY.

THE first annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the Company's registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. Frank Chalk, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

We have the pleasure to lay before you the audited balanceesheet of the company made up to 30th April 1887. As you were informed at the statutory general meeting, held in November last, 380 shares were applied for and issued, which being sufficient for the present purposes of the company, no further issue of shares has been made. The calls unpaid on the date of the balance-sheet are now being collected with interest. The company's mills building was completed, and the engine and boiler and the greater portion of the oil mill machinery were ready for work by the end of February last. The mill was started in the beginning of March with 22 oil mills, and the whole of the mill was in full work by the end of April. Since that time the mill has worked satisfactorily and at a profit. The company has got a suitable and convenient freehold site for Rs. 2,345, and a pucka built building with a tank, well, godowns, offices, &c. at a cost of Rs. 17,103-13-8. The machinery, including all accessories and charges of erection, has cost Rs. 43,159-1-2. The mill is on the most improved principles, and the oil manufactured is of a good quality and obtains a ready sale. The company's property is insured for Rs. 40,000. You will be asked to elect retiring directors and an auditor who are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. Messrs. Frank Chalk and George Cotton, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Eduljee Shapurjee Cooper was appointed auditor for the ensuing year, with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The best thanks of the meeting were voted to the directors secretaries, managers, and agents for their able and efficient management of the affairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th June :—

DISCHARGING OVERSIDE CARGO IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., dated 10th June, stating that they hear from an outside source that steamers are likely to obtain permission to enter the Prince's Dock for the purpose of discharging overside cargo, as owing to the state of the harbour steamers cannot work outside ; that they applied on 9th instant for a berth for the Simoom, as if she discharged her balance of cargo, 5,700 tons coals, she would be a clear steamer and ready to load, but that they were refused. They ask if the decision come to has been favourable to steamers bringing overside cargo ; that the steamers Simoom, Knight Errant and St. Regulus may be entered for the Dock.

Read reply, dated 11th instant, intimating that the Trustees have decided, when all the quay-side berths in dock are occupied, to allow at least 3 vessels to enter the Dock and to have off-side berths so that they may discharge cargo overside into boats ; but that bye-laws Nos. 12 and 13 lay down the circumstances under which alone vessels wholly coal-laden shall be allowed to enter the Dock, and that these rules appear to preclude the admission of the Simoom, Knight Errant and St. Regulus if, as is understood, these are wholly coal-laden.

Read further letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., dated 13th June.

Read minutes of meeting of Dock Committee, held on 15th instant, recommending that vessels entirely laden with coal should be excluded from the Dock as hitherto, but that the existing rules may be widened to the following extent, viz.—

(1) The distinction between water ballast and dry bottom ships may be done away with.

(2) Both classes may be allowed into Dock, with 12½ per cent. of their coal cargo on board for delivery overside.

(3) But such vessels should only be allowed to enter the Dock when it is intended to take in their outward cargo from the Dock.

Submitted the following draft bye-law in supersession of bye-laws Nos. 12 and 13 as approved by Dock Committee :—

"Steamers arriving coal-laden and intending to load in Dock, shall be allowed to enter the Dock whenever they have discharged not less than 87½ per cent. of their cargo. They shall be allowed to discharge the remaining 12½ per cent. of their cargo in Dock overside into boats on payment of the usual charges. Masters shall furnish to the Dock Superintendent, through their agents, certificates of date and hour when 87½ per cent. of their cargo has been discharged, and the Dock Superintendent shall have the right to verify the correctness of the certificate by examination of boat notes or otherwise as he may think fit. Time of discharge of 87½ per cent. of her cargo shall decide the turn a vessel is to take, always provided that she has previously applied for a berth."

Resolution.—The draft bye-law in supersession of Dock bye-law Nos. 12 and 13 is approved, and should be submitted to Government for sanction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Report by Engineer and Traffic Manager, dated 11th June, that the warehouses and godowns at Elphinstone Estate appear to them to be water-tight and in good order for the monsoon.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th June 1887.	For week ending 15th June 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	15	20
" out of "	25	20
" transported	22	13
" attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 14th June 1887.	For week ending 14th June 1886.
Vessels entered.....	17	15
" left.....	16	10
" remaining in dock	21	19

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A DECREE AGAINST MILITARY OFFICERS.

THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION *vs.* CAPTAIN F. G. JOHNSON AND CAPTAIN F. H. WALLERSTEIN.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,244-4 due by the defendants on a bond executed by them jointly on the 7th November 1884, under which the plaintiffs advanced Rs. 3,000 to the first defendant, the second defendant, Captain Philip Herman Wallerstein, Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore, signing the bond as security for the first. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants. The first defendant had deposited a life assurance policy for Rs. 30,000 with the plaintiffs, who had also paid the premiums falling due on them last year, so that the total claim now amounted to Rs. 5,244-4. On the claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs, with interest and costs.

A SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE NAIGAUMWALLA *vs.* ANANDRAO BHASKERJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Peyne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. On the 7th January 1883, the late Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigaumwalla, father of the plaintiff, advanced a sum of Rs. 2,208-2 to the defendant on a promissory note executed by the latter. Plaintiff, as one of the executors of the deceased, brought the suit to recover Rs. 2,764-4, which amount was due for principal and interest up to 1st November last. Defendant had paid on account Rs. 930, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,968-8-6. For this sum his Lordship passed a decree for plaintiff, with further interest and costs.

JUNE 24.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

547—Hore C and B—Mugon Purbhoodas and Trecum Panachund. Macfarlane—E and H.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

560—T H Pearse Dadoomoya Noormahomed *vs* Guja Dewa—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

Application for rehearing.

29-3819—Of 1887-8 C J suit. The United Merchants Co *vs* Doolubram Sakulchund and another. Khunderao M for petitioners and defendents.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

139-87—Macfarlane E and H—Gordhundas Bhanji and others *vs* Damji Ludha. Thacurdas D and G (Not to be called on.)

140-87—In person. Bhiny Mocji *vs* Hurridas Soonderdas and others. Macfarlane E and H.

146-87—Hore C and B—Parvatibai and others *vs* Jugjiwan Kullianji and others. Jefferson B and D.

947-87—Little S F and N—Bapty Brothers Ld *vs* Annie Bapty. Craigie L and O.

149-87—Tobin and R—Atmaram Yadowji and others *vs* Cooverji Cowasji Jussawalla.—Little S F N.

150-87—Macfarlane E and H—Sorabji Ruttonji Sabadar *vs* Mahomed Kamal Khan Bomonji and R

151-87—Khunderao M Gangavishnso—Shrikesondas *vs.* Moreshwar Bapooji Hageshte and others. —Macfarlane E and H.

152,87—Moreshwar L Ismail Haji Issack *vs.* Mahomed Hoosein bin Syed &c. Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

9-87—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Fakir Mahomed bin Mahomed *vs* Shaik Abdoola bin Mahomed, &c —Tyabjee and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

546-86—Balk and D—Abdoola Paroo *vs.* Gannoba and others—In person. Part heard.

1-87—Mirza H K—Mahomed Shazid bin Abdool &c. *vs* Syed Abdool Rahman bin Syed—Payne, G and S and Tobin and R

287-86—Jefferson, B and D—Chuonilal Godhraj *vs.* The G I P R Co and others—Little, S F and N, and Chalk W and S.

77-87—Little, S F and N—Bhawoo Mowba *vs* Ambaram Dayashunker—In person.

38-87—In person Choonilal Motilal *vs* Shraram. Bainichund—Payne G and S.

132-8 —Hore C and B—Laxmibi *vs.* Heerabai and another—Little S F and N.

Holloway's Pills.—Easy Digestion.—These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and steadily work out a thorough cure, and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence, and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and restore plumpness to the face which had lost both flesh and colour. These Pills combine every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine. Even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupation, will find it an invaluable aperient.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE JAMNAGAR STATE.

WE are always willing and ready to bring to the notice of the proper authorities any irregularities that may be going on in any of the native States. It is, however, idle to expect that all these native States can come up to the standard of the British States in administrative matters. It is but reasonable that cases of any misgovernment should be first brought to the notice of Political officials on the spot before rushing into print or to the Paramount Power. We have noticed that H. H. the Jam of Nowanagar has been recently made the subject of newspaper controversy. We have taken some trouble to inquire into the cases of the alleged misrule, and find that there is really nothing new or serious requiring the attention of Government or the Press. The Khambalia Hindus have sent a letter to a Hindu gentleman of Bombay requesting him to bring to the notice of Government certain grievances of the said Hindus which can briefly be summed up under the following heads :—That there has been a misunderstanding between the Mahomedan and Hindu subjects of the Jam, that H. H. the Jam is partial to the Musulmans, who consequently annoy the Hindus, that during the last Moharrum festival the Musulmans intentionally hurt the feelings of the Hindus and wounded three or four of them, and finally that the outlaws have become quite powerful in the Jam's dominions. First of all, we cannot understand why a Hindu gentleman of Bombay should have been brought into the affair at all. We understand that an inquiry into the alleged disturbances is being held, and some Mussulmans have been arrested. Why did the Khumbalia Hindus come straight to Bombay ? Did they try to obtain redress from the Chief or the Dewan ? We find that the Jam has increased the annual expenditure on the police by Rs. 40,000 with a view to put down dacoity and lawlessness. It is but fair that he should have time allowed to ascertain the results of these arrangements.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

No native name is included in the long list of Jubilee honours published on the Jubilee Day. We do not regret this. So far as India was concerned, the Jubilee day fell in February and we had our share of honours—perhaps more than our fair share. We dare say there has been disappointment in some quarters, but the public generally appear to be satisfied.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE PENALTY OF APOSTACY.

WE see it stated, says the *Hindu Patriot*, that the priests of the Golden Temple of Amritsar have decided that prayers should no longer be offered up for Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, who has assumed a hostile attitude towards the British Raj. Poor Maharaja ! His abjuring of the Christian religion and embracing the Khalsa faith has gone for nothing ! Has he lost the sympathy of his present co-religionists for the simple fact of his staying in Russia, with what design no one but himself can tell ? There has been such senseless talk about him in the papers lately, that it is utterly impossible to know the real facts of the case. All that we know about him is that in a moment of irritation he has thrown up the pension which he received from the British Government, and that at present he is in Russia. Upon this slender foundation most absurd stories are told about him, and we deem it but fair to protest against the slanderous abuse that is heaped upon him.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps.—Major H S Tandy, 12th June 1887.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 5th June 1887 :—6th Regt Bo Cavalry.—Wordie-Major Nizam-ud-din Khan to be Resaldar, vice Shaikh Amir Ali, pensioned ; Jamadar Faiz-bakhsh to be Wordie-Major, vice Nizam-ud-din Khan promoted ; and Kote Dafedar Rahim-bakhsh to be Jamadar, vice Faizbakhsh, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C :—Lieut W C Walton, 2nd Batt R Scots Fusiliers, Offz Wing Officer, 13th Bo Infy, 15th June 1886.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of Major-Genl A Carnegy, Commanding North Division :—Lieut C G Carnegy, S C, Wing Officer, 21st Bo Infy, to be Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the 11th June 1887.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W B Ferris, Actg Second Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 12th proximo.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during Bgdr-Genl A G F Hogg's absence on leave or until further orders :—Major F M Hunter, CB, OSI, to act as Political Resident, Aden ; Major C W H Sealy to act as First Assist Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast ; Mr L Prendergast Walsh to act as Second Assist Political Resident, Aden ; Capt M T Lyde to act as Third Assist Political Resident, Aden ; Lieut C Pritchard, 9th Bo N I, to be in charge of the office of Fourth Assist Political Resident, Aden ; Mr D Morrison, Depy Assist Political Agent, Berbera and Bulhar, to be in charge of the office of Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden ; and Mr R H Townson to be in charge of the office of Depy Assist Political Agent, Berbera and Bulhar.

Lieut C Mellies, 9th Bo N I, was in charge of the office of Assist Political Resident, Aden, at Zaila, from 1st Feb to 8th April 1887, both days inclusive.

Lieut C Pritchard, 9th Bo N I, is appointed to be in charge of the abovenamed office, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge, viz, 8th April 1887.

Messrs L P Walsh and D Morrison, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Political Resident and Vice-Consul at Berbera on the 18th ultimo.

Mr L P Walsh received charge of the office of Second Assist Political Resident and Cant Magiste, Aden, from Capt H M Abud on the 20th ultimo.

Bgdr-Genl A G F Hogg and Major F M Hunter

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FELT HATS, for Evening Wear, made Specially for India, extra light, best quality, latest shapes. Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

ZURTHOOSTEE'S LETTER RECEIVED. HANNAH.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!! in Plush and Leather; a nice assortment to select from; also Scrap Albums, Plush and Leather Handbags, Companions, Blotters, Money Purses, &c, &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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WANTED a GRADUATE for the Gandevi High School, Salary Rs. 75. Apply to the MANAGER, Gandevi High School, Gandevi.

TO LET, ROOMS suitable for a Small Office. Apply to B. FEROZSHAW and Co., 11, Elphinstone Circle.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

TENNIS TROUSERS, Rs. 9; TENNIS Coats, Rs. 13; Tennis Shirts, Rs. 6.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

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£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS from Winsor and Newton and Geo. Rowney and Sons; and Burgoyne's Drugs, &c., at moderate prices, at J. BROTHERS and Co., 49, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ACHEMENES, 12 distinct sorts, valued at Rs. 2-4 per doz. American double Pearl Tuberoses at 4 Annas each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

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FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

LAX (Salmon in Oil), Re. 1-6 per tin. TABASCO (liquid) PEPPER, Re. 1-8 per bottle.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 122 BAGS DAMAGED LINSEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Waree Bunder, Ralchore street, in the shed of Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Contractor, by order of Mr. Nassee Damjee, and on account and risk of the G. I. P. R. Company, 122 bags damaged Linseed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 24, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COIR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Katha Bazaar, by order and in the godown of Meerjee Mooljee and on account and at the risk of the Prince's Dock,

860 bundles coir damaged by rain water.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich cased cutlery and glassware, a sweet-toned, mahogany square pianoforte, by schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome sewing machine "The new Wanzer" (hand and foot), rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oleographs, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Frederick A. O'Brien, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 24, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms blackwood and teakwood household furniture, consisting of chairs, sofas, cupboards, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse 14-2, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 do. strong second-hand office shigram.
1 strong second-hand mail phaeton.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse.
1 strong second hand Victoria (in good order).
1 handsome English-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Chesnut C. B. horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet in harness.
1 Second-hand mail-phaeton.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 35, Chinchpooroly Hill, Parel Tank Road, in the bungalow late occupied by Mr. Hartford, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished, plain and carved, household furniture, neat plated ware, crockery and glassware, firstrate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps rich Brussels carpets and strong light fashionable victoria, English-built brougham, a handsome Arab horse, &c.

The property is on view.

Also at 4 p.m., the same bungalows will be put up for sale together with outhouses, stable, garden, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the principal medical storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the government medical stores, Byculla—

A quantity of unserviceable medical store.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 24, 1887.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unaltered at 101⅛, but French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ lower at 108⅞, while Rupee Paper, although Bar Silver was unchanged at 43 15-16d. per oz., comes ⅜ lower in 4 and ¼ lower in 4½ per cents.

General Produce in London as reported on by Reuter exhibits little change. Coffee is still quoted at 102s. for Mid-Plantation, Cocoanut Oil is unaltered, as also are Seeds, Wheat is dull, and for No. 2 Club 3d. per quarter lower to arrive.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday opened, as might be expected with the Jubilee holidays practically going on, with a decidedly downward tendency, and at the close Reuter says was flat, the day's sales being only 7,000 bales, including 700 Surats. Americans were 1-16d. lower both on the spot and to arrive, but Bombay growths were apparently unmoved. From New York ready Mid-Uplands are quoted 1-16 cent, Futures 11 points lower, both for August and October delivery.

The Bombay market for the staple has been quite stagnant to-day with nothing or next to nothing doing. For export we hear of some little inquiry for Westerns at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from current rates, which dealers decline to accept, and the local mills are reported to have bought about 400 bales, comprising 100 bales Dholleras at Rs. 187 to Rs. 188; 100 Compta at Rs. 162; and 200 bales Antni at Rs. 160 to Rs. 161½. The following are the official quotations to-day:—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	146	141	...	Contract.
Ready	161	148	143	...	
Karanja	...	...	202	...	Ready.
Akola	...	...	200	...	Do.
Sheagaum	...	...	193	...	
Julgaum	...	191	186	...	
Bhownuggur	...	...	193	...	
Dholleras up c. Wudwan pressed	...	...	193	...	
Do. Bombay pressed	...	...	186	...	
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	201-2	...	
Westerns	...	...	186	...	

WHEAT is more depressed than ever. There are very willing sellers of Soft kinds at a further decline of ¼ anna per cwt. without leading to business, although Hard Wheats still nominally maintain their price. The following are to-day's quotations:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-7	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	" 4-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-5½	"
Red do.	" 4-1	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-10½	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-4	
Hard Red	" 4-1½	

SEEDS are dull at unaltered prices.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,956 bales.
Wheat	33,231 "
Linseed	7,099 "
Rapeseed	6,758 "
Gingelly	2,498 "
Poppy Seed	4,450 "

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged, the scarcity of ready tonnage preventing the quotation for June loading going below £1 5s., but for anything into June £1 2s. to £1 2s. 6d. is the figure, nor are shippers eager to anticipate their wants at that.

MONEY.—The telegrams from Calcutta this morning reported an increase in the Bank of Bengal's Cash Balances of 10½ lakhs on the strength of which, doubtless, the Directors reduced their minimum rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay followed suit at their weekly Board meeting this afternoon, making their minimum also 5 per cent. At this level even there is very little inquiry for money, and outside we should call 4 per cent. the rate.

EXCHANGE.—The weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday having resulted in 17½ lakhs of Bills being allotted at 1s. 4d. 25-32d., and 15 lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 27-32d., our market for Sterling opened unquestionably firm, and being supported by strengthening advices from Calcutta, has advanced 1-32d. during the day. The firmness both there and here however is solely due to the absence of remittance, as there is no large amount of Private Paper offering, and directly a demand for Piece Goods springs up, we may look for matters taking a turn the other way. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1-79½ "

The position of Silver in the Mint, as shown by the return published in to-day's *Government Gazette*, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 15th June 1887	26,84,132
Silver received during the week	1,52,652
	28,36,784
New coin paid during the week	8,00,000
	20,36,784
Silver belonging to private individuals	3,24,712
	23,61,496
Last week	29,88,778

The importers of the Metal, it is evident, still find a better market for it in the bazaar than in sending in to the Mint.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been very much weaker. For cash Fours have receded to Rs. 97½, for delivery at the end of the month to Rs. 97 7-16, and at the end of July to Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 102.

SHARES undergo but little change. Mills are all stadier owing to the downward tendency of Cotton, and the leading concerns are Rs. 5 dearer. Other things are mostly unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	20
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	A	A	6 do.	11½
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	252
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	112
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 99	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	950	8	1,000	Rs. 190	1,675

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 7 p.	160 / 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	6 p.c.	138
Bapty Co., Ld	800	200	165	nil.	82
Barton & Co., Ld	4,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New Issue	800		37	10 3-8p.c	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		500	100	3-8p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	800	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2625
Do. [3rd Issue]	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds				3½	10⅜
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Joyer & Co., Ld	500	100	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association					
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld	80	256	250	...	256
Kemp & Co., Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	345
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	100
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Nasler Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs. 5	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s	18
Pearse and Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	001	1,000	Rs. 1	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld	19,200	25	25		7½
Treacher & Co., Ld	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1135
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	100	nil.	40
M. M. Mody & Co	600	00	200	11 p.c.	175

THE TALK OF POONA!!!

THE FASHIONS!
AT SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN'S,
Specially Selected by Mrs. SOUTHWELL in Paris and London for the
POONA SEASON.
SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS,
EAST STREET, POONA. | APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BAKER—June 16, at "Antrim Lodge," Dalhousie, the wife of H V S Baker, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, of a son.
COPELAND—June 13, at Dhubri, the wife of Mr D P Copeland, of a son.
GOWAN June 12, at "Mansfield Lodge," Simla, the wife of Lieut-Col Walter Gowan, Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TIERNAN—BEATSON—June 14, at Sangor, C P, by the Rev E M Beasley, B A, Chaplain of Sangor, Edward Ethelred Tiernan to Constance Amelia Beatson, youngest daughter of the late W W Beatson, Salt Revenue Department.

DEATHS.

GUICHET—June 8, at Bindocorie Tea Garden, Tezpur, Assam, Charles P Guichet.
GORDON—June 11, at Cherat, of malarious fever, Major John Gordon, Royal Irish Fusiliers, D A Q M General, Peshawur District, aged 37 years.
IVES—June 14, at Landour, N-W P, Mary, the wife of Harry J Ives.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887.

THE letter from the Government of India to the Local Administrations which we published at length on Monday is at least a sign that the discussion of Rukhmabai's case has awakened interest where interest can be most effectively exercised on the side of justice and good sense. The Local Government, so far back as the 30th of March, were persuaded that there was something in the state of the law which needed amendment, and their proposal to the Supreme Government for an alteration in the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, "so far as they relate to the execution of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights," may be accepted as the first fruits of a protest which was made with a very strong sense of the injustice, actual and potential, involved in the maintenance of the law in its present form. It cannot be contended that in thus calling the attention of the Government of India to the subject the Local Administration have gone beyond the necessities of the case. The criticism to which the procedure under which a young Hindu woman was placed in instant jeopardy of imprisonment for asserting rights regarded as natural and inherent rights in the rest of the civilized world was too serious, too evidently disinterested and beneficent in its purpose, to pass unregarded. They were not deliberate disturbers of social peace who, believing that a wrong was about to be done to a Hindu subject of the Queen under the sanction of English law, pleaded for an alteration in its provisions which should release us from the reproach of making our law an instrument of injustice. The Local Government would have been reprehensibly indifferent to public opinion—to probably the most enlightened opinion within its reach—if it had not found in the discussion that entered upon its latest phase with Mr. Justice Farren's judgment a call to ask for a modification of the law of which that judgment, if a necessary, seemed a harsh manifestation. And there is this fact which perceptibly adds strength to the intervention of the Bombay Government. They are able not only to affirm that there is a strong and influential body of opinion in favour of a prudent amendment of the law, but we believe they have no counter protests to hand in to the Supreme Government. Much interest has been shown in Hindu society in regard to this special matter, but no one, so far as we are aware, has even whispered that it is necessary for the conservation of Hindu society that the penalty of imprisonment shall be retained for the coercion of errant or reluctant wives. Hindu opinion, indeed, so far as it has found expression in the newspapers, has pronounced almost as clearly as we have done against resort to imprisonment in such cases. The organ of the Poona Brahmins has expended no sympathy upon the defendant in the case, but it has admitted that the punishment impending over her was harsh and unsuitable, and there has been in many directions a very evident desire that the Hindu community should be freed from the stigma of even appearing to be accomplices in at all events that particular form of coercion. We have no right to question the sincerity of their scruples. It is not so much Hindu law which has provoked a protest as English procedure, and they are under no necessity to approve of the latter no matter how they may cling to the former.

The controversy has now reached a stage at which the local Governments will prepare themselves for informing the Supreme Government of the opinion which prevails in the Hindu community in regard to the change proposed. The Local Administration will not fail to have noticed that within the limits prescribed by a prudent opportunism very much may be done to remedy the evil complained of. The outcome of this controversy for which the community concerned are least prepared is the maintenance of affairs in their present state. A good many people who, to tell the truth, have not been conspicuous in asking for social reform of any kind, have lately made haste to declare themselves on the side of progress. They are not likely to commit themselves deeply perhaps, but it is equally unlikely that they will resist any measure as reasonable as that which the Bombay Government are understood to have recommended. The recommendation aims at no interference with Hindu custom, and for the time being enables us to discuss a Hindu marriage question without provocation to those who think that widowhood should be eternal and that scarcely any age is too young for marriage. There is a consistency about the plan which should commend it to all who feel that they are in any way responsible not only for the kind of law administered in British Courts in India but for the way in which it is executed. If imprisonment were still impending over Rukhmabai it would be an imprisonment sanctioned by English law, and invented by the inventors of English law. We need not repeat the proofs we gave some time ago that the penalty imposed by the Indian Civil Code upon reluctant wives is an enforcement of Hindu law by procedure invented by English ecclesiastical lawyers. But there is the fact, and Hindus should need no urging to give their approval to a change in procedure which will not only remove the possibility of what many of them seem to be an unnecessarily severe method of vindicating the law, but will free the procedure of the British Courts in India from a strange incongruity. If English procedure is still to be applied to such actions for restitution of conjugal rights as Hindu husbands may bring before the courts, let it be the better procedure of to-day, and not the obsolete and discredited procedure which the English Legislature disavowed when it decreed that henceforth decrees for restitution of conjugal rights should not be enforced by imprisonment. It should be easy enough to follow the movement of English law in this respect without creating alarm amongst the Hindus for the safety of any custom or institution amongst them that is worth saving.

Shall we overestimate the good sense and enlightenment of the leaders of Hindu society in concluding that Indian Legislation on this subject may be brought into harmony with the ordinary practice of civilized people—to quote the terms of the Government's letter—without putting it in conflict with prevailing sentiment? There have been no signs of a desire on their part to cling to imprisonment as the rightful vindication of marital rights, and we doubt if the inquiry which the Local Administration are invited to make on the subject will reveal the existence of any such desire. The way to a satisfactory solution of the problem ought therefore to be easy, provided always that it be not encumbered with difficulties created by those who are endeavouring to open it up. The reservation is important, because signs are not wanting that the Government of India are in danger of being tempted to abandon the simplicity of method which the peculiarly delicate nature of the problem imposes upon them. Some one seems to have suggested that divorce should be made a penalty for non-compliance with the decree for restitution of conjugal rights, and this is one of the points on which the Local Governments are invited to ascertain the opinions of the leaders of the communities interested. The Government of India would have done better to have said nothing about a quite superfluous and possibly harmful addition to the remedy which has been asked for, and which is very simple and straightforward, and as little calculated to awaken suspicion as any measure offering a reasonable prospect of success could well be. The Government have enlarged a question which needed no enlargement, and which will be much more easily dealt with if they allow it to retain its original dimensions. To judge from their own declaration of last year they have no excess of courage in this work of social reform, which they seem content to leave for the present to be helped forward by forces by no means too strong for it. If they try to do too much at this stage there is danger lest difficulties, unnecessarily invited by themselves, should make them turn back from an enterprise which, if set about discreetly, might be carried through quietly, and with the assent of the people concerned. The business in hand is the abolition of imprisonment as a means of enforcing decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. They will confuse matters and raise unnecessary suspicions if any endeavour is made to find a place for divorce in the new procedure.

MR. APTE and his colleagues of the Fergusson College, Poona, have recently been called upon to explain themselves on a number of topics, amongst which the attitude of the intellectual elite of Poona towards female education and the remarkably low assessment, expressed in terms of rupees, put by Mr. Apte on his own English education, have perhaps been the chief. Regarding the first and incomparably the more important of the two topics, a Marathi scholar now sends us a contribution which will, we imagine, cause general surprise. It has at any rate caused us surprise, and unlike some of the other matters involved in the discussion now going on, it appears to require some immediate action. Our correspondent sends us a translation of an elegant extract on the subject of "Woman," which is introduced into a text book recently expressly prepared for the pupils of this institution, and which we should imagine it would be impossible to parallel in any other school reading book, ancient or modern, which the world ever produced. The elegant extract is to be found at page 85 of "Selections from Marathi writers for translation into English for Standard VI." The volume is one of "The new English School Series of Text Books," and the motto of the series is "Union is strength." The manner in which these youths of Standard VI. are taught to improve their knowledge of English and of the characters of their mothers and sisters—to say nothing of their wives—at the same time, may be seen from the following translation which is supplied by our correspondent:—"Women are utterly bad. The kinder we are to them the more they take advantage of us. They regard as nothing the labours which we men undergo on their account and the public rebukes to which we subject ourselves in order to keep them in good humour. They never speak sweetly with their husbands. No such ungrateful animal as a woman will be found even among brute beasts. A merciful Providence has fortunately arranged that the infirmities incidental to child-bearing shall keep them to some extent in a state of dependence upon man. Woman is the chief object for which evil deeds are committed in this world. These real crocodiles in the river of this world are always ready with their mouths agape to catch us men," and so on through a page-and-a-half of coarse abuse ending with "They have destroyed the lives of lacs of handsome young men, and as for their proper treatment they deserve nothing but a good course of kicking and cuffing." Were it not that we are sure our correspondent is incapable of playing a trick upon our credulity we should regard it as impossible that such coarse and brutal rubbish could be selected and deliberately placed in the hands of boys for study by any man outside the precincts of a lunatic ward. It seems hard to dispute the conclusion of our correspondent that such extracts "shed a significant light on the whole attitude of the ruling clique of Poona leaders towards the subject of Female Education, and of the utter want of all depth and reality in their enlightenment." We have suggested that this is a case for immediate action on the supposition that the lesson got into the book by some unfortunate accident. Mr. Apte and his pupils could hardly spend an hour more profitably than by pasting over, or better still, tearing out all the pages containing such unwholesome nonsense. Putting such ideas into the heads of boys is poisoning the wells with a vengeance.

THE account which we publish elsewhere of the stranding of the Teddington in the Red Sea shows that there is still important work for the Admiralty surveyors in those waters. The Avocet, which struck upon a sunken rock near Jebel Zukar island a few months ago, revealed one unsuspected danger, and the Teddington, which came to grief a few miles away, showed either that there is a reef in that locality much more extensive than was suspected, or that the rock on which the Avocet struck is not the only one in the neighbourhood of Jebel Zukar that has to be marked in the charts. In April the Admiralty surveying vessel Flying Fish was put on special survey in those waters in consequence of the mishap to the Avocet, but the Teddington struck ground since then, and thus revealed dangers which the survey does not seem to have brought to light. "I know every rock in this Channel, and begorra that's one of them," reminds us of one way of bringing to light the secrets of the sea; but it is not by unexpectedly striking rocks with the bottoms of steamers that material for Admiralty charts should be got together. The fate of the Teddington seems to call for a thorough survey around Jebel Zukar. Meantime captains navigating the Red Sea will do well to observe to the full the circular, issued from the Hydrographic Office in April advising them to pass to the westward of the position indicated, and to navigate with caution.

To know "who's who" should be not too high for journalistic wit to fly. Yet the "Times" the other day spoke of Dhuleep Sing as the grandson of the Lion of the Punjab, an allusion which must have made some of its readers wonder who the Maharajah's father was. And to come a little nearer home, the "Englishman" has taken into its head to burn its "Burke"—without the o,—and to put the Madras papers and the rest of us right when we assume that the estimable lady whom the Governor of Madras brought out with him is his wife, and therefore as entitled to be called Lady Connemara as he is to be called Lord Connemara. The "Englishman," if it chooses to be an Athanasius against the world on the point, may cling to its belief that there is no such person, and that the lady whom the Governor of Madras and the rest of the world believe to be his wife is really his sister, and still Lady Susan Bourke. But in a case of this kind we prefer to go with "Burke" and the Bourkes, confirmed as they all are by the practice of the Madras papers, and contradicted only by the discoverer of the great plague of bees in Bombay.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE trial of the prisoners charged with piracy at Sultanpur has been delayed through difficulties as to jurisdiction. It was in the first instance intended to try the case at Bhavnagar, but the proceedings will probably take place in British territory.

THE shoe question has recently occupied the attention of the Judges of the High Court, and revised rules on the subject are published in the *Government Gazette*, after receiving the sanction of the Governor in Council. All native gentlemen attending Courts of Justice are at liberty to conform at their option either to the native or the European custom; but if they prefer to follow the native custom and wear native shoes, they must leave their shoes before stepping on to the carpet or before being sworn. Parsees are always allowed to retain their shoes when they are in the act of taking an oath.

CIRCULAR ORDERS have been issued by the Bombay High Court regarding

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Her Majesty the Queen received at Buckingham Palace, yesterday morning, a number of Delegates who presented Jubilee gifts, among which was the "Womens Offering."

In theafternoon the Queen was present at a *fête* given to 30,000 School Board children in Hyde Park, and in the evening her Majesty unveiled a statue of herself at Windsor.

The greatest enthusiam prevailed everywhere.

SURRENDER OF A LARGE BODY OF DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JUNE 23.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* reports a brilliant affair from Toungdwingyee. Subedar Bindraband Tewary, of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, commanding Natmouk, received information of a large body of dacoits assembled at a village a few miles north. With a handful of men he surrounded the village, so completely surprising the dacoits, that the whole gang of 214 men surrendered without resistance.

The 2nd Hyderabad Infantry have been ordered to the Chindwin District, to relieve the 18th Bengal Infantry, who return to India at once.

A PARTY IN HONOUR OF THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

Prince Mahomed Raheemoodeen, grandson of Tippoo Sultan, of Mysore, and President of the Mahomedan Literary Society, Calcutta, in celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee, gave a grand feast at his residence last night to a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen, and an evening party to the *élite* of European and Hindoo society. The house which is beautifully furnished, was brilliantly lighted up. The party was a great success.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Surat, which left Bombay with the homeward English Mails on the 14th instant, arrived here at 3 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JUNE 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 23.

Frech Mail steamer Tebre, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1/2
8¼ lbs. do.	6 1/2
40s. Mule Twist	0-3
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	43 15-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, per cent. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

IN connection with the Jubilee, an influential committee of General Officers in London are inviting every officer in her Majesty's Army to contribute towards a special memorial to the Queen.

MR. D. M. BARBOUR, the new Finance Minister, will not arrive in India until early in November, unless his work on the Currency Commission comes to an end more quickly than is expected.

IN addition to the pardons already announced to Military prisoners on Jubilee day, an amnesty will be granted to all men now serving who have either enlisted fraudulently or given a false answer on attestation, provided they give themselves up within three months.

THE sowar of the 16th Bengal Cavalry who shot his superior officer the other day at Jullundur and wounded another man besides, the latter accidentally, will be tried by court-martial. The private of the Connaught Rangers, who committed a somewhat similar offence, has been committed by the Jullundur Cantonment Magistrate to the Punjab Chief Court on a charge of murder. The rifle with which the murder was committed and the bullet which had passed through the body of the murdered men and lodged in a wall have both been sent up to Lahore.

THE Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Madras, has just issued a circular to all Superintending Engineers, calling upon them to send in, with their next half-yearly recommendation rolls (shortly due) the names of any of their native subordinates serving under them whom they consider deserving of the distinctions of "Rai Bahadoor," "Rao Sahib" and "Khan Sahib"—honors, it is understood, to be conferred on account of the Queen's Jubilee.

THE Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Madras, has declined to pass a charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month to Mr. Davidson, Deputy Chief Engineer for Irrigation, during the time he, in addition to his own duties, is in charge of the Tank Maintenance Scheme Branch, on the ground that this branch of the service forms no part and parcel of the Irrigation Department. There has been quite a "storm in a teapot" over the affair, and the matter has been referred for the orders of Government.

THE latest news from Cochin China is more favourable to the success of the French arms. A large band of Cambodian and Annamite rebels who had advanced some way into the country had been met by a detachment of French troops and dispersed with considerable loss, while the village which they had made their head-quarters was also attacked and burnt. In the neighbourhood of Haiphong several bands of rebels had been dispersed, and one of the most noted chiefs defeated and killed. This had had such a good effect that many of the enemy had laid down their arms, while the country-people, no longer intimidated, were giving information, and even in some instances actively aiding the French troops.

THE Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, C.I.E., who has just been appointed an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, to assist in the passing of the Punjab Land Bills, belongs to a family that has an interesting history attached to it. The Nawab is a Kazilbash, and is a great grandson of Sirdar Ali Khan, who came from the Province of Sherwan on the west coast of the Caspian with Nadir Shah when the latter invaded India. On Nadir Shah's return Ali Khan was appointed Governor of Kandahar. Hidayat Khan, son of Sirdar Ali Khan, accompanied Shah Zaman to Lahore in 1797. When the British Army with Shah Shuja first entered Kabul in 1839, Ali Reza Khan, son of Hidayat Khan and father of the present Nawab, was employed to superintend Commissariat arrangements; and it was by his influence and in consequence of expenditure incurred by him that the British captives, after the disastrous retirement from Kabul, were enabled to make their escape and join the relieving army of General Pollock. Ali Reza Khan accompanied the British to India on their retreat from Afghanistan, and his estate was confiscated by Mahomed Akbar Khan. A pension was given him by Government and he settled down in British territory. Ali Reza Khan furnished horsemen during the rebellion of 1848-49 and also in 1857. After the Mutiny he received a grant of a Talukdari of 147 villages in Oudh, worth Rs. 50,000 per annum. He was made a Nawab in 1864, and died in 1866. Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, his son, is a gentleman of marked loyalty, resident in Lahore, and has rendered service in various capacities. He has just relinquished the office of President of the Lahore Municipal Committee after holding it for some years. He retains the grant of the Oudh villages made to his father.

THE relations between man and wife in Siam are peculiar. A man who has sold himself at gambling can compel his wife, if she has the money, to redeem him, but he thereby becomes her property and chattel. The wife, if she desires, can sell her husband along with his summer pah'oen, for a plaster of Paris image of Bismarck or a spotted dog. The other day a lady at Bangkok rejoicing in the name of Ma Samut exchanged her better-half for a share in a house near Wat Chang, a cow, and 20 ticals in silver.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR KENNY STRATFORD TANDY, S.C., has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy on the completion of twenty six years' service.

LIEUTENANT W. C. WALTON, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps; and Lieutenant H. F. Walters, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed a probationer.

A COMMITTEE has been convened at Mandalay, under the presidentship of Major Kennedy, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to reconsider the distribution of Transport and Commissariat subordinates' quarters, and such other matters as may be placed before it.

LIEUTENANT W. A. CUPPAGE, 5th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Pyinulwin.

CAPTAIN W. H. M. LOWE, 7th Dragoon Guards, has been directed to return to India from Special Service in Burma, and rejoin his regiment at Mhow, where his services are urgently required.

MAJOR RENNICK, 18th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to the Chindwin Command, *vice* Colonel Toker, proceeded to India.

MAJOR T. M. MAXWELL, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, has been appointed to the Command of the Jellapahar Depot, Darjeeling.

MAJOR A. BRETT, Staff Paymaster, recently promoted, and who was detained in India owing to the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers being in Burma, has now been ordered home.

COLONEL N. HUSKISSON, 2nd Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, Karachi, will be placed on retired pay on the 4th proximo, on completing four years in command.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Colonel J. MacDougall, Commandant, 17th Madras Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to England on furlough, in anticipation of its grant by Government.

LIEUTENANT J. R. SLADEN, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, has been directed to return to India from special service in Burma and rejoin his battalion at Colaba.

SURGEON H. K. FULLER, I.M.S., has been ordered to return to Madras in anticipation of relief, and Surgeon N. P. Sinha, I.M.S., has been ordered to Thabyetkin, to relieve Surgeon MacGregor, ordered to return to Mandalay.

SURGEON T. BARRY, M.S., and Lieutenant Morton, Royal Engineers, have passed the examination in Burmese by the elementary standard.

IN accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant-General in India, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Landon, 12th the Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, has been ordered to India to join the 7th Bengal Infantry as Second-in-Command.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. B. WOLSELEY, C.B. A.-D.-C., Commanding 1st Brigade Upper Burma Field Force, proceeded on inspection on the 10th June, leaving Colonel R. C. Stewart, 7th Bengal Cavalry, in command of the garrison at Mandalay.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the promotion of non-commissioned officers in the European and Native Mounted Infantry in Burma in the proportion of one sergeant, one corporal, and paid lance-corporal for every 25 men, and not exceeding in any one company four sergeants, four corporals, and four paid lance corporals.

ALL Native soldiers of the Bombay Army in Military custody on the 21st June will be released as a mark of Royal clemency.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 22.—The barometric changes are generally small in amount. The barometer is falling in the south and centre of the Bay. The depression in Central Behar has filled up, and the pressure has increased considerably at the majority of stations in the Punjab and Sind, but barometric movements are at present very irregular in the Punjab, and pressure is to-day everywhere above the average, the excess being greatest at Peshawar, where it is one-eighth of an inch. The temperature has fallen very considerably in the N.-W. Provinces and Punjab, and the air is unusually cool and damp. At 10 o'clock this morning the temperature in the Punjab was eleven degrees on the average below the normal of the June 10 a.m. temperature. Only seven stations registered temperatures slightly exceeding 100 yesterday, of which three were in Southern India, and a break in the rains obtains in Western India. Burma, Behar, Assam, the greater part of the Punjab and the hill stations received general rain yesterday. Rain to-day:—Darjeeling obtained four inches; Pachmarhi and Moulmein, three; Jhansi, Chittagong, Murree, Goa, Bhagulpore and Mozufferpore, two; Sirsa, Dhubri, Rangoon, Sutna, Hoshangabad, Nowgong and Delhi, one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	18 66	19 10	16 91	19 70
June 22, Wednesday.	.....	.....	0 03	.....
„ 23, Thursday...	.....	0 10	0 02	.....
Total...	18 66	19 20	16 96	19 70
Total corresponding date of last year ...	35 02	37 41	36 05	36 00

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
Previously registered	16	23
June 17, up to 10 a.m.	1	9
Total	17	32

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT LIFE-BOAT FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions have been received for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught Life-Boat Fund:—

	Rs. a.
Formerly acknowledged...	667 14
Messrs. Phipson and Co.	50 0
H. H. the Nawab of Zanzira	100 0
D. Mackenzie, Esq	50 0
Total...Rs.	867 14

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil. I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees.—Ansar Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 22.

THE Jubilee levée is over, and the Poona Season of 1887 may be declared open. Beginning on such an auspicious day, the Jubilee of our Gracious Queen, and ushered in by the glad booming of fifty guns, it promises to be a season of seasons. His Excellency the Governor and suite entered the Council Hall at 5 o'clock precisely, a guard of honour being in attendance. His Excellency was dressed in his Highland Chief's costume, and looked even more than usual a "lord of humankind." There was peculiar appropriateness in our Governor appearing as the chief of his Highland clan of ancient renown, on the Jubilee day of the Queen-Empress, whose happy Highland home was thus recalled—at a time when all her sad trials should be forgotten. After greeting the gentlemen having the private entry, his Excellency took his place upon the the cloth of gold, having on his right General Carnegy, theacting Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and on the left Mr. Richey, member of Council. Officers of the respective staffs stood behind. Colonel Lyttelton presented each gentleman as he advanced, many of whom were natives of various castes. Each native officer as he bowed presented his sword for the Governor to touch, thus swearing fealty. The scene was altogether most impressive, and the clanking of swords, and the band without, were becoming accompaniments. The Military officers were all in full dress, the Consuls wore the insignia of office, and the Civilians were mostly in Windsor uniform or in academical or judicial costume. The spacious gallery was a galaxy of smiles and beauty, Lady Reay and most of the Poona ladies having assembled to admire the scene in the body of the Hall, and to do honour to the occasion. The 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry formed a guard of honour, being drawn up opposite the grand entrance of the Council Hall, and the excellent band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers played during the presentations, Meyerbeer's grand "Coronation March" having been appropriately chosen as the opening piece.

In the evening Lord and Lady Reay entertained the heads of the various Departments of Government at a banquet. No ladies were present, except those of the Ganesh Khind household, Mrs. Lyttelton and a visitor, Mrs. Rawlins. After dinner Lord Reay rose, and in a long and eloquent speech commented on the chief blessings enjoyed by all classes during the long reign of our Sovereign lady the Queen-Empress. The speech was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the company, and at its close three ringing cheering were given for her Most Gracious Majesty, with the usual one cheer more. After a short interval, Lord Reay again rose to propose the health of Colonel Willoughby, the ex-Military Secretary, whose term of office, he said, had been marked by extreme conscientiousness and unfailing courtesy. In the course of the speech Lord Reay gave a short account of the military administrations and administration since he himself had assumed office, and described how greatly he had been helped in all military matters by the advice of General Willoughby. General Willoughby, who was visibly affected, returned thanks in a few well-chosen words. The party on leaving the dining-room was joined by a number of native gentlemen precluded by caste from the banquetting hall. Among them were noticed the Chief of Lakhtar, the Hon'ble Mr. Barve, the recently retired member of Council, Mr. Ranade, Professor Bhandarkar, Mr. Khunderao Rastay, and Mr. Kelkar, late of the Forest Commission.

The weather is now all that could be desired. The finest days of the English spring are fully represented, and the bleak and wintry ones left out. A refreshing south-westerly wind always blows, and seldom brings more rain than is pleasant and desirable, the whole of the Poona rain fall averaging only 30 inches, of which we have had 4.

Poona is growing rapidly. It is said that there are fifty new houses, all in occupation, and house building is still going on in all directions. The hotels too are fairly full. This sudden growth is supposed to be caused by the completion of the Southern Mahratta Railway, though this seems hardly enough to account for it altogether. Perhaps the fact that Poona has been mentioned as a suitable place for the permanent residence of the Government of India when the annual migration to Simla is put an end to by the Home Government, has had something to do with this sudden and remarkable development. A delightful climate, excellent water-supply and railway communication with Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, mark out a great future for Poona.

Lady Reay has announced that she will be "At Home" to receive visitors from 5 to 7 p.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and on Tuesday, the 5th of July. This information will be of interest to those who purpose coming to this lovely Summer resort this year, as it would be a pity to miss the delightful Ganesh Khind garden parties.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. TEDDINGTON.

FURTHER particulars of the stranding of the s. s. Teddington, homeward bound from Bombay, have just come to hand. The vessel, it will be remembered, left Bombay on the 28th May with a cargo of wheat for Gibraltar. All went well with her, until after passing Aden, when she struck a sunken reef lying in the track of vessels going up or down the Red Sea, between the Zebyr Group and Jebel Zukur. When the vessel (which was steel-built and well found) left Bombay, she was on a draft of 21ft. 9in. forward and 22ft. aft. Nearing latitude 14·26 N. by 42·42 E. she struck a hidden rock about 4½ mile NE. by N. from the reef on which the Avocet, of Leith, foundered on the 4th March last, lying 14·21·30 N. by 42·38 E. The depth of water here is given on the charts as not being less than 40 feet, but the master of the Teddington, Captain Free, *is* confident of the accuracy of his bearings. The vessel, it appears, struck at about 8-20 a.m. on the 13th instant. The first shock was a heavy one, and then she struck again amidships. Immediately the ship struck, the captain gave the order to stop the engines. Finding she struck again he ordered full speed ahead and tried to beach her. She sank three or four inches in the water immediately. Boats were then lowered, and minute guns fired to attract attention, no other vessel being at the time in sight. Two men were put into each of the three boats when lowered, and they stood by while the remaining hands kept up the firing, and obtained water and provisions. In the meantime the steamer Cairo bore in sight, and Captain Free requested the commander, Captain Griffiths, to take him in tow. She was sinking fast, however, and the latter officer refused to undertake so hopeless a task. Captain Free then tried to beach her on Jebel Zebyr, but she foundered before reaching the shore. The captain stood by her until the water was washing over the main deck. The Cairo then took the crew of the Teddington on board, and landed them at Perim, whence the majority left for England.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The great loss to property caused by our Bombay fires is, I believe, greatly augmented by the delay in finding the fire plugs, the positions of which are indicated by blue coloured plates fixed to the houses opposite the hydrants.

These plates are fixed wherever space affords, under eaves, over cornices, &c., and are often carelessly covered when the houses are being whitewashed, making it quite a task to find them, especially when thronged by the crowds that gather around a fire. The delay in obtaining water of even ten minutes at the outset of the fire may mean the destruction of the whole property.

I would suggest for the consideration of our Town Council the following proposal, which I believe would quite remove the evil—*i.e.*, of having the front glass of the street lamp post next the hydrant, substituted by a blue or red coloured glass, with the position of the hydrant indicated in clear glass figures on it, the position either right or left being shown by an arrow head and the number of feet from the post.

This sign could not possibly be passed unnoticed, and the cost would be very small. It is a matter which demands serious attention in the interes. of the general public, who, as tenants, often suffer quite as heavy a loss comparatively as the landlords themselves.—Yours, &c.,

June 20. CITIZEN.

BOMBAY MUNCIPAL CORPORATION.

THE Bombay Corporation at their meeting yesterday resumed the discussion of a proposition moved by Dr. Blaney on a previous occasion, asking the Town Council to furnish them with an estimate of the cost of a cremation apparatus adapted for burning the dead bodies of low caste Hindoos, together with an estimate of the cost of cremation in the open air as at present conducted in the Sonapur burning-ground. Dr. Blaney, Mr. R. N. Khote, who seconded the proposition, as well as the other members who took part in the discussion were agreed that burning is preferred to burial by all classes of Hindoos, with the exception of the Lingayets and the Sanyasis, and that where burial is resorted to, it is not done from choice but only from necessity. Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban thought the question might best be discussed by a committee of the Corporation, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, and proposed the following names for that purpose:—Messrs. Khote, Javerilal Umiashanker, Harkisondas Narotamdas, Damodar T. Mulji, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Tribhovandas M. Nathoobhoy, Shewji Dharmaji, Cursondas Vullubdas, and Dr. Blaney. The names of Mr. Murzban, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, Sir Frank Souter and Col. Merewether were subsequently added to the proposed committee, and the motion was agreed to unanimously. The next subject which gave rise to a rather animated debate was a proposition by Dr. Blaney requesting the Town Council to furnish themselves with a quarterly return of excess income derived from the consolidated rate, due to the assessment of new buildings and property of all kinds. It was urged by the mover that at present they had been voting away various sums in the course of the year from their surplus cash balance under the happy delusion that they were living in a financial paradise. His motion would have the effect of determining their financial position from time to time, so that both the Town Council and the Corporation would be able to see on every occasion they were called upon to sanction any grant what was the state of their revenue. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee warmly opposed this motion, urging its impracticability on account of the changes and revisions which constantly take place in the assessment of properties before it is finally settled. The motion was ultimately carried by 17 votes to 9. The question whether the grant made by the Municipality to the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary should still be continued by them came again before the Corporation for discussion. The grant had originally been made for a period of three years, which expired at the termination of the last official year. The item was however included by mistake in the budget for the present year, and the question being referred to the Municipal solicitors, they gave it as their opinion that it would not be legal for the Town Council to abstain from sanctioning further payments to the dispensary in the middle of the year. It was agreed by a majority of the Corporation to continue the grant.

NOTES FROM AJMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, JUNE 21.

THE Railway Institute has of late attracted several large audiences, notably three such gatherings within a few days. The first was the quarterly entertainment given by the "Ajmere Total Abstinence Association," the chairman, Dr. Husband, president of the Association, remarking that it was the largest assembly they had yet secured, admission being one rupee, an indication of the advance of the good cause. He stated that all the clergymen of the station were on the platform, except the Roman Catholic. In the programme, glees, songs, and hymns were rendered by the choir, Mrs. Miller, Miss Kelly, Mr. J. Stirrat, Miss Gray, Rev. C. P. Hard, M.A., Miss Jackson, Mrs. Mushet, Rev. J. MacInnes, M.A. A recitation was given by Mr. Thomas and a reading by Mr. Burge. The address was delivered by Mr. Hard. The chairman, in the closing remarks, urged that a strong effort be made to impress upon Government the enormity of the Abkari business. He testified that he finds the cheapening of the cost of liquor and multiplication of places of sale by Government endeavour to have resulted in the increase of intemperance spreading wide havoc among the native people. He pleaded that we should do all that is possible to roll away such a reproach from the door of the British administration of this great country.

The second big gathering was the prize-giving in connection with the Ambulance Lectures mentioned in the *Gazette* on the 9th inst. The first meeting had been held on the 31st of March. It was resolved to continue the lectures each Tuesday evening till completed, and that Messrs. Blasdale and Bayliss, foremen in the Carriage and Wagon Department, who had passed through a course of instruction in England, act as assistants to the lecturer, the Rev. Dr. J. Husband, of the U. P. Mission. The attendance throughout has been very good and the interest most marked. Five lectures formed the Physiological Course—(1) The bony skeleton and the muscular system; (2) the brain and nervous system; (3) the heart and circulation of the blood; (4) the lungs and the respiratory system; (5) food and the digestive system. The examination on these topics was held on the 5th of May.

Four lectures comprised the Practical Course—(1) Bandaging (conducted by Mr. Pierce, assisted by Miss Young, of the U. P. Mission; (2) wounds, fractures and their treatment; (3) dislocations, insensibility, sprains, burns, &c., and the treatment of the apparently drowned; (4) poisons and their antidotes, removal of injured persons, preparations of poultices, fomentations, and other necessary requirements for the sick. The examination on this series took place on the 9th of June.

The average attendance for each evening of the whole course was—Ladies 7, gentlemen 24, native gentlemen 17; total 48. In the first examination, 4 ladies, 5 gentlemen, and 4 native gentlemen appeared; in the second, 2 ladies, 5 gentlemen, and 4 native gentlemen.

The intention is to resume operations next cold season.

This year's series was concluded by a public prize-giving attended by a great audience. We congratulate the following on the success, and as having the books with which the interest and kindness of the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. and M. R. Railways will ever be pleasingly associated. Ladies: (1) Mrs. G. Mushet, Family Medicine; (2) Mrs. E. Miller, Birch's Management of Children in India. Gentlemen: (1) Mr. Wood, Heiselmann's Anatomy; (2) H. J. Blasdale, Boale's Slight Ailments. Native gentlemen: (1) Babu Sobha Ram, Foster's Physiology; (2) Brig Mohun Lall, Haydon's Dictionary of Medicine and Hygiene; also with equal marks, Paran Chand, Hunter's Family Medicine. A prize was given to Mr. W. H. Bayliss, (as Class Assistant), Heath's Minor Surgery and Bandaging.

Among the interesting exercises of this graduation occasion, Babu Puran Chand gave a very clear exposition of the nervous system, Mr. Wood named the various bones of the skeleton, Brig Mohun Lall explained the circulation of the blood, Mrs. Mushet put on a head bandage, and Mrs. Miller an arm spiral bandage. Messrs. Blasdale, Bayliss and McLean successfully operated on a subject with a broken thigh (?) and fixed him up quite comfortably (?) with the aid of a rifle, a few old newspapers and bandages, after which he was carefully lifted and carried off the platform in the most approved manner and placed upon a stretcher which which was standing in the hall ready to receive him. Then the proper way to carry a stretcher was demonstrated by the patient being borne down the centre of the room and back again. Dr. Husband mentioned that the native portion of the class excelled in the physiological, while the Europeans were best in the practical part; and he was glad to say that the lady who received the first prize obtained the highest number of marks in the examinations.

Dr. J. Crofts, Civil Surgeon, presided, and the prizes were presented by F. N. Gutersloh, Esq., Loco. Superintendent. Amid the votes of thanks, one of special seriousness was offered to the committee of the Institute for their kindness in granting the use of the large hall free of charge. I move a vote of thanks to Mr. Blasdale for notes furnished your correspondent as to these lectures, in harmony with his unfailing good-will.

Again, last night (Monday June 20), the Institute was crowded, (after the Jubilee sports), by people paying a rupee or eight annas, for some benevolent purpose, it having been announced that, with Dr. Husband in the chair, the Rev. C. P. Hard, M.A., a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Pastor in Ajmere, would lecture on "Niagara Falls," "often visited by Mr. Hard in his childhood as well as in the years immediately preceding his return to India in 1882, being adjacent to the city of Buffalo, in which was his last pastoral charge in the United States of America," "illustrated with magic lantern dissolving views" (H. C. Tinckom, Esq., successful manager) "representing diagrams of the Falls, the Suspension Railway Track," &c., "Horse-shoe Falls, American Falls, Rapids," &c., "Views with mounds of snow, ice, icicles," "Winter scenes." In the interval between the summer and winter views, some interesting pictures from the Danube were exhibited; and at the close the very beautiful angelic forms and faces not to be forgotten gradually gave way to the Rock Cross, the world's hope.

After a vote of thanks, the National Anthem was sung, led by the (American) lecturer of the evening.

We have had several heavy showers. The winds are often violent. Hopes of a good monsoon are cherished. The mercury stands at 92 deg., this 3-30 p.m., Tuesday June 21st.

HORSES AND ASSES, OR THE DRIFT OF THE LATE POONA LECTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The repudiation of English by Mr. V. S. Apte, Principal of the Fergusson College and New English School, which your correspondent, "Spectater," notices in the letter published in yesterday's *Gazette*, has, if taken together with the other sayings and doings of educated young Poona during the last vacation, and of a few elderly coadjutors in Bombay, a far more sinister meaning than appears to him. The party, though verbally professing a desire for reform, is doing everything to thwart its course, and to bring it and its advocates into contempt on the ostensible ground that they do not like this form or that method of going about it. This profession is not sincere, because those who make it never offer any specific suggestion, or undertake to co-operate in the work. On the other hand, they are plainly asking that the Widow Marriage Act of 1856 should be rescinded. Thus is that practice sought to be suppressed. The apology for infant marriage is well known; female education is similarly denounced; and lastly, the suggestion that an English liberal education brings with it liberalising obligations in matters of caste is met with the boast that the Brahmans are to non-Brahmans as horses to asses, and that consequently no relations could stand between them! The Brahman's pride of caste was also spoken of as a glorious historical achievement at the same time. You will thus see that the repudiation of the English language forms an appropriate part of the general repudiation of all liberal ideas in regard to social questions, and I therefore think it not at all uncharitable to infer that the party aim at nothing less than preserving intact not merely their exclusive race, but also its exclusive privilege of knowledge and power, and its organs are turning upon their own declarations of a few years ago under one pretence or another. They have of course every right to change their views or vary their aims and objects, but this much must be admitted, that if you wish thus to act the partisan of particular classes, you cannot rightly use the name of the "masses"—even if you may with impunity style them asses—to gain your own ends, whether they be political aggrandisement or any others; and I may here quote a remarkable passage in a remarkable article, in which the London *Spectator* reviewed the demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon. Said that paper: "That the directing classes of India are feeling a new impulse, and yearn for more active life; that they fret under the assumption that they are not equals of any race anywhere; and that they long for consolations to their pride, both political and social, is almost past question." This result it ascribes to this "vivifying despotism" of British rule, and adds: "That is not a reason for hastily destroying that despotism before its vivifying influence has penetrated below the stirring classes, and roused the quiet hundreds of millions who form the real 'India,' and *who desire to be protected from their own superiors as much as from us*; but it is a reason for clearing away obstacles from before the classes already aroused." It is not a little strange that the passage italicised should have found an illustration so early and so close to Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

June 23. OBSERVER

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN THE PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

THE cases against Thomas Thomas, of the Paper Currency Office, were proceeded with before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday afternoon. Mr. Frere, of the firm of Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 800, made up of three sums—one of Rs. 600, and two of Rs. 50. Mr. Sterndale, the only witness, was examined by Mr. Frere at some length and detailed the routine followed in the Currency Office. There was a large number of Europeans and friends of the accused present in Court.

In opening the case, Mr. Frere briefly stated the facts of the case and mentioned in outline the evidence he intended to bring.

He called as the first witness Mr. Sterndale, who said: I am in charge of the Currency Department under the Accountant-General. I know the accused Thomas Thomas. He has been, I believe, employed in that office between ten and eleven years. I have only known him during the last three years. He has been in his present position as assistant accountant and lost note writer for the last five years.

Mr Frere: Tell us shortly what his duties are?

Witness: As lost note-writer he has to deal with all applications for refund on lost notes mutilated and mismatched notes. In the case of a man applying for a refund of lost half notes, the applicant is requested if he has not sent the half note to forward or present it in person. The half note when presented is put away in a box, and the applicant has a form to fill up. When this is filled up and proof of the possession in its entirety given and evidence of its loss either by post or mischance has been furnished, if I am satisfied of the *bona fides* of the claim, a *precis* of the case is drawn up by the writer in the ordinary course of business. On the back of this *precis* I endorse such observation as I think proper, and if passed recommend payment to be made within six months. This *precis* is then forwarded to the Commissioner of Currency, and the Accountant General, who sanctions payment. This is a matter of course. Six months from that date the claimant is called upon to furnish two sureties, who must be respectable; they must either be householders or Government servants. On the sureties being accepted a stamped printed form of bond is sent to the applicant, and on presentation of that bond duly executed a payment order slip is prepared by the lost note writer. This slip goes through various processes, first to the registration department for an enfacement that the lost note still is outstanding in the issue registers. When countersigned by the Registration department it goes to the head accountant for the purpose of comparison with the bond already spoken of, the head clerk then signs, and the slip next goes to the treasurer, who signs on the authority of the other signatures. I then sign on the treasurer's signature *en evidence* that all the formalities required by my office have been complied with. The slip then returns to the treasurer for an order to the counters to pay. I omitted to state that when the payment order slip is first prepared, the lost note writer should come to me for the half-note on which the claim is made, and this is then attached to the slip. The order is then presented to the counter, and on that presentation is made that the person mentioned in the slip as entitled to the money

Mr. Frere: If the name of Mr. Thomas is not on the slip to receive the money would he get it if he presented it?

His Worship: But you must connect Thomas with the procedure.

Mr. Frere: If the person named in the slip is a peon, would the money be made over to him?

Witness: Yes, and it is his duty to deliver the money to the lost note writer, who has to pay it to the person entitled.

His Worship: Well, that completes the abstract; now let us come to the concrete case.

Mr. Frere: I have one more question on this. When the money is paid to the applicant the bond is filed, is it not?

Witness: In a case presented by an applicant himself he would be required to receipt his own bond. And the bond is then filed by the lost-note writer. I produce an original application from Chundulal Ramasadass, of Bombay, for nineteen hundred rupees. It is dated 28th December 1886.

Mr. Frere: Were all the processes you have described gone through before the value of those notes paid?

Witness: No; and he should not have been paid till they were. I produce a pay-slip for six of the notes mentioned in the application, and it is made out in the handwriting of the accused Thomas. It was brought to me in the usual course, and on the faith of the treasurer's signature. I would not have signed it if Thomas' signature was not there, because it would have been incomplete. The half notes are attached to the slip. I produce a declaration form in the handwriting of the accused, dated 29th January 1887, relating to one of the half notes mentioned in the slip. The form should have been sent to the claimant in the ordinary course to fill up immediately on receipt of the note. This has been obtained from the records under the charge of the lost-note writer. I knew nothing of it before.

That closes the case so far as Mr. Sterndale is concerned, and I shall now go on to the other case.

Witness: I produce this application sent by one Bhima Nathojee and dated the 8th October 1886, and I also produce the origininal pay slip marked (*a*) relating to this claim. It is dated 23rd November 1886, and signed by me on the faith of the other signatures. According to the slip payment was made to T. Thomas. The name is in the handwriting of the accused. The same formalities should have been gone through before the accused attached his signature. In fact he was responsible for them, though they are different. The difference is that in this case the application refers to a mutilated note, and then a certain latitude is allowed to the officer with regard to the formalities as described above, and payment is made on a simple indemnity bond. It is a personal bond without sureties. I put in an original letter from me (Ex. F.) to the address of Bhima Nathajee, and produce also an original letter (Ex. G) from Luxmon Binder, relating to the mutilated note.

Mr. Frere: Do you produce another application, dated 28th December, from Kustree Moose Meerjee on behalf of Jan Abdool Carrim?

Witness: Yes, and it is in the handwriting of the accused; I produce the original pay-slip for Rs. 50 signed by me and relating to the claim. The date of this is 22nd December 1886, and the name of the payee and other particulars are in the handwriting of Thomas.

Mr. Frere: How long ago did you suspend Mr. Thomas?

Witness: At the commencement of this month, and I placed him to other work.

Mr. Frere: And did you discover that the accused acted improperly?

His Worship thought the question too leading and irrelevant.

Mr. Frere explained that he wanted to bring in some admissions which Thomas had made to witness. Mr. Frere then asked if any admissions had been made to Mr. Sterndale.

Witness: Yes; he came to me without being asked and voluntarily admitted his defalcations. He confessed that he had been misappropriating money which he ought to have paid over to persons entitled to it. I held out no inducements or threats.

His Worship: You better ask Mr. Sterndale what was the nature of the confessions, and if any action was taken on them. Did you take any action after these admissions?

Witness: I suspended him altogether from his duties and put other clerks on to examine his work.

Mr. Frere said that was all he wished to ask Mr. Sterndale.

His Worship then questio

will with pride be known in ages to come as the magnificent Victorian period, during which human intelligence has far surpassed anything that has gone before, and, above all, I need not detain you by discoursing on the regeneration of India, as you are all students of history and educated men and able to form your own opinions. Whatever differences of opinion people may have as to the various forms of government, I think it will not be denied that the constitutional mode and manner in which Queen Victoria has administered the affairs of her vast dominions, on which the sun is said never to set, stamps the form of government of the British Empire as one of the best, and one can hardly conceive a form of government more in accordance with reason than that of a strict constitutional monarchy. Her loyal subjects cannot but approve of the manner in which she has for half a century discharged the trust reposed in her. By her personal qualities, which are the admiration of the world, she has enhanced the reputation of the Throne of England, and brought it to be associated with all that is generous, noble, and pure, and enhanced the fealty and attachment of those who are content and proud to be classed the subjects of that magnificent government, which has for centuries justified its existence as one of the most equitable and upright, and which is known as the constitutional monarchy of England. Queen Victoria has not only a claim upon our gratitude for her being a good constitutional Sovereign, but also evokes forth our warm and sincere admiration for those noble womanly qualities which mark her pre-eminently as the first lady of the British Empire, a warm hearted and affectionate mother. She stands before the world as a model of what a woman should be—deep in her devotion and affection as a wife to her Consort during his life, and ever keeping his memory dear and fresh when he is no more to share in her joys and sorrows; tender and loving to her august children; kind, just, generous and merciful to her subjects. We would be wanting in self-respect and in gratitude for the benefits received under her benign rule for the prosperity and happiness and freedom we enjoy; in short, we would be ungrateful if we did not on this occasion express to the great Architect of the universe our united and heartfelt thanks for His unbounded and infinite mercy in having preserved on the Throne of England a Sovereign like our beloved Queen Victoria in health and vigour, to complete the fiftieth year of her memorable reign amidst the universal rejoicing and gratification of her subjects. You cannot but be fired with enthusiasm on an occasion like this, and if on this present occasion any wish or prayer is foremost in our thoughts, it is that for many, many years more to come Queen Victoria may be spared to occupy in peace and contentment, in health and vigour, and in the devotion, love and affection of her family and people that proud position which she now enjoys as the monarch of the greatest nation on earth. I ask you to drink to the continued health of her Majesty, as representing all that is noble in womanhood, and as the just and wise ruler of a nation that as a body in the main seeks to rule India with mercy and justice, without fear or favor.

The toast was drunk with all honours, the whole of the assembly rising.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 21st instant.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th, 11 feet 6 inches against 11 feet 4 inches. Fever in four and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 22, 30, and 32; and Tatta 24, 40 and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Inundation bad; prospects unfavourable. River 9 feet 3 inches against 11 feet 7 inches on same date last year, and from 10 inches to 5 feet 2 inches less than on same date during past six years. Rain 41 cents in four talukas. Kharif sowings commenced. Small-pox in eight and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat in Shikarpur 23½ pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad—Rabi harvesting continues in two talukas kharif cultivation in progress. Fever in three, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in one taluka. Rain 7 cents in Badin. River at Kotri on 19th, 11 feet 6 inches against 11 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Wheat 24, bajri 37½, jowari 40, rice white 20, and red 30 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather hot. Dust storm on night of 19th. Water-supply deficient owing to fall in the Indus, which is rising again slowly. Measles continue in Shahdadpur. Wheat 24, rice 20, jowari 48, and bajri 44 pounds.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 5 inches 35 cents, total 5 inches 90 cents. Ploughing for kharif in progress throughout the district. Rain in all the talukas; maximum 9 inches 10 cents in Gogha, minimum 1 inch 97 cents in Dhandhuka. Public health good. Wheat 29 and bajri 30 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain general; maximum 6 inches 79 cents, minimum 1 inch 58 cents. Sowing of maize, rice, and kodra begun. Public health good. Bajri 30, wheat 23, and maize 40 pounds.

Kaira—Rain all over the district; maximum in Kaira 11 inches 38 cents, minimum in Nadiad 6 inches 44 cents; total at Kaira 12 inches 89 cents. Sowing commenced everywhere in the district. Public health good. Bajri 29½, wheat 23½, and rice 24 pounds.

Broach—Rain 7 inches 99 cents, total 9 inches in the Broach City; rain throughout the district. Sowing operations continue. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain maximum 9 inches 59 cents in Jalalpor, minimum 3 inches 60 cents in Chorasi. Sowing operations continue. Fever in Bardoli and cholera in some villages of Pardi and Balsar Talukas. Jowari 35 and nagli 42 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout the district; maximum in Taloda 3 inches 89 cents, minimum in Dhulia 63 cents. Sowing general. Ague in two and small-pox in four talukas; cholera in Amalner, Chopda, Savda, Bhusaval, and Jalgaon; cases 363, fatal 157. Wheat 27 and bajri 37 pounds per rupee.

Nasik.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 12 inches 74 cents in Igatpuri, minimum 96 cents in Chandor. Preparation for kharif sowing in progress throughout the district. Small-pox in Yeola Taluka; cholera in Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon Talukas, 216 attacks, 91 deaths. Prices stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 15th, 16th, and 21st; heavy on 15th and 16; total of week 5 inches 43 cents; total to date 19 inches 70 cents, being 4 inches 34 cents above average. Abnormal temperature rose from 6 cool on 15th to 1° cool on 17th, remained 1° cool on 18th, and was in from 19th to 21st. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind westerly from 15th to 17th; wind normal from 18th to 21st.

Thana.—Rain 8 inches 84 cents, total 18 inches 97 cents. Sowing operations nearly completed. Cholera in two talukas, cases 8, all fatal; small-pox in three talukas, cases 3; slight fever in four and cattle-disease in one taluka. Second sort rice 22 pounds

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 20 instant.)—Rain 10 inches 24 cents, total 21 inches 84 cent Slight fever in Pen and Panvel Talukas; cattle-disease in Panval, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad Talukas. Sowing of kharif nearly finished; preparation of soil for transplantation commenced. Rice second sort 25½, and tur dal second sort 21 3-17 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 16 inches 74 cents, total 41 inches 98 cents; rain copious throughout the district. Sowing and transplantations begun. Slight fever in two, measles in one, dysentery in one, and slight cattle-disease in parts of seven talukas. Nagli 16-36, vari 14-21, and rice 12.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 5 inches 51 cents in Petha Mulshi, minimum 16 cents in Petha Baramati; more rain wanted in Indapur, Sirur, Bhimthadi, and Haveli Talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Cholera in Bhimthadi and Haveli Talukas, 11 cases, 6 fatal; cattle-disease in Indapur and Purandhar Talukas. Bajri 43 and jowari 53 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Rahuri 1 inch 54 cents, Parner 90, Nevasa 87, Shevgaon and Kopargaon 74, Sangamner 49, and Akola 48 cents; very slight in rest; rain required for kharif sowings. Cholera in seven talukas, attacks 353, deaths 153. Bajri 33 and jowari 54 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 66 cents, Barsi 1 inch 3 cents, Madha 13 cents, and Pandharpur 4 cents. Sowing operations retarded for want of sufficient rain. Cattle-disease in Sholapur, Barsi, Pandharpur, and Sangola Talukas; slight cholera here and there in the whole district, 542 cases, 221 fatal. Jowari 57 and bajri 49½ pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 4 inches, total 7 inches 69 cents in talukas; maximum in Javli 13 inches 84 cents, minimum in Man 36 cents. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in eight talukas; more rain wanted for sowing in Man, Khatav, and Khanapur. Cholera in all talukas, none in Satara town; cattle-disease in six talukas. Bajri 40-36 and jowari 43-19.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Indi 71 cents, minimum in Muddebihal 11 cents. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Cattle-disease throughout the district; cholera in Indi and Badami, 212 cases, 72 fatal. Jowari 64 and bajri 55 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 5 inches 54 cents, total 15 inches 25 cents; elsewhere from 16 inches 5 cents in Chandgad to 82 cents in Athni. Sowing of kharif in progress. Cholera in Athni Taluka, 12 cases, 2 fatal. Jowari 46 and bajri 50 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain general; maximum 3 inches 75 cents in Hangal, minimum 13 cents in Ron. Sowing of rice commenced in some talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, and of drinking water in Gadag and Kod Talukas. Cholera in Gadag and Ranebennur Talukas cases 56, fatal 28; slight cattle-disease in Nargund Petta. Rice 23½ and jowari 54½ pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice plants thriving. Rain in Karwar 16 inches 35 cents, total 52 inches 68 cents, Kumta 20 inches 6 cents, Honawar 17 inches 36 cents, Sirsi 11 inches 54 cents, and Halliyal 4 inches 11 cents. Slight fever and cattle disease in Haliyal and Sirsi. Rice common Karwar and district average 12 seers per Rupee.

Rajkot.—Rain 94 cents, total 3 inches 28 cents. Weather hot and cloudy. Measles in some villages; under Jetpur; public health generally good. Sowing operations commenced in some places. Wheat 25, bajri 24, and jowari 29 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 37 cents, total 3 inches 97 cents. Sowing operations begun. General health good. Bajri 26, jowari 28, and wheat 24 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—Fair rain throughout the Presidency, except Sind, where slight rain fell in parts of two districts. More rain wanted for kharif sowing in parts of the Deccan. Sowing operations going on in fifteen districts and completed in the Thana and Kolaba Districts. Fewer in parts of seven, small-pox in parts of five, andcholera and cattle-disease in parts of eleven districts.

THE NATIVE SUBORDINATE MAGISTRACY.

The following Candidates have passed at the Examination for the office of Native Subordinate Magistrate held at Bombay on the 4th and 5th May:—

MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Lakshman Sadashiv Godbole	Baroda.
Trimbak Moreshwar Joshi	Janjira.
Purshotam Udhavji Mehta	Cutch.
Govind Ramchandra Pavdit	Savanivadi.
Himatram Shankarji Hathi	Cutch.
Narayan Moreshwar Karkun	Kurundvad.
Ganesh Ramchandra Joshi	Thana.
Maganlal Dalpatram Kavi	Kathiawar.
Hiralal Santokram Thakor	Broach.
Govind Bapuji Karkhanis	Kolhapur.
Jaganath Vithal Khambete	Ratnagiri.
Maganlal Govindram Pandya	Ahmedabad.
Maganlal Vanmalidas Parekh	Kathiawar.
Bhagwandas Pranjivandas Mehta	Baroda.

MAGISTRATE OF THE THIRD CLASS.

Bhavanidas Mauji Goradia	Kathiawar.
Narayan Lakshman Halbe	Baroda.
Balvantrao Vamnaji Dixit	Thana.
Lakshman Trimbak Parnaik	Ahmednagar.
Vishnu Ganesh Keralkar	Khandesh.
Shivshankar Jagjivan Joshi	Cutch.
Gangashankar Narotam Vyas	Ahmedabad.
Kanji Shankarji Hathi	Cutch
Balkrishna Ghamashan Deshpande	Kolhapur.
Mahadaji Lingo Karande	Ratnagiri.
Sadashiv Baburao Wagh	Baroda.
Chhaganlal Ranchhodji Vaishnava	Kathiawar.
Dayabhai Raghunathdas Kinariwala	Ahmedabad.
Ganesh Yashvant Potnis	Janjira.
Vasudev Krishna Bindur	Miraj.
Sankalchand Ravichand Patel	Ahmedabad.
Mahadaji Krishna Kher	Poona.
Govind Gopal Bedekar	Miraj.
Shamalji Vajeshankar Antani	Kathiawar.
Chhaganlal Lakshmilal Desai	Do.
Amulakhrai Chhaganlal Takledi	Ahmedabad.
Narayanrao Vithal Mehili	Surat.
Kalidas Manishanker Mehta	Kathiawar.
Gopal Ramchandra Gadre	Ratnagiri.
Bapuji Karsetji Mulla	Rajpipla.
Madhavlal Gopallal Vaiya	Kathiawar.
Mahadev Ballal Bapat	Khandesh.
Shankar Raghunath Deshpande	Nasik.

FRONTIER RAILWAYS OF INDIA.

The Report on the Administration of Railways in India, which on the present occasion appears under the signature of Colonel Conway Gordon, gives some interesting details of the progress of the strategic lines of railway on our North-West Frontier. The following summary is compiled from the Report:—

SIND-SAGAR.

The works on this Railway during the year have been prosecuted with great vigour. The Dera Ismail Khan Branch, which is a temporary fair-weather line, will be finished next season. Nothing has been done on the Mianwali Isa-Khoyl Branch, as under recent orders the country is being further examined. All the minor bridges and culverts, with a few exceptions, have been finished. The major bridges are also practically complete.

The flood of 1886 showed that more extensive training works were necessary than were originally proposed. The necessary works have been arranged for.

The permanent-way has been laid both on the main line and on those branches which have been made. The linking in of the main line was completed on the 24th January 1887. Sixty-five miles of the main line and the Khewra Branch were laid from the south or Chak-Nizam end, and 230 miles of the main line, as well as the Koreshi and the Koondian-Mianwali Branches were laid from the south or Muzaffargarh end. All the materials and rolling-stock required at the two ends were crossed on native boats over the Jhelum and Chenab rivers, respectively, without accident. The station buildings and passenger platforms have been finished at all the stations save in a few cases where they are now in hand. The salt-loading platforms at Khewra were completed and have been in use since September.

The working of the salt traffic from Khewra on the broad gauge commenced on 1st September 1886 and has since been conducted without interruption.

The project for a dry-weather branch from Koreshi station across the Indus river-bed to the ferry opposite Dera Ghazi Khan, some three miles long, is under consideration. The report and estimates for a line from Mianwali to Khushalgarh were submitted to Government in December last, and given for a complete survey to be made of the country along the river Indus between Mari and the river Sohan.

SIND-PISHIN.

On the 1st April 1886 the rails had been laid on the main line from Sibi to mile 159½ (264 miles), with only one important diversion—at the Babar-Kach tunnel. Beyond mile 159½ a diversion of 2¼ miles had been laid in the Kuchali ravines. From mile 162 the rails had been laid on the main line up to mile 165. These diversions were necessary, owing to the heavy work still unfinished on the Babar Kach tunnel bridge, the two Kuchali tunnels, and the girder erection of the Kuchali bridges. All these works were completed by the 8th May 1886, on which date the rail-head had advanced 42 miles beyond Sibi, with no diversions remaining, except at the Gurmai Bridge, consisting of 2, spans of 150 feet.

From the 8th May 1886, and onwards from mile 175 the platelaying was pushed forward uninterruptedly and with no very heavy diversions, Harnai being reached on the 1st July 1886 and mile 201 on the 1st August 1886. The heat throughout this whole time was terrific and so trying that on many occasionsit seemed impossible to go on with the work. The men suffered terribly from fever; the platelaying gangs were practically renewed every month by fresh importations from India as they melted away from fever, dysentery and scurvy. In the same way the gangs of girder-erectors dropped off, and during four months were twice replaced from India.

At mile 201, the difficulty of erecting the two spans of 100 feet and four spans of 40 feet on the Pungee Bridges at a height of about 60 feet and in so unfavourable a position, considerably delayed progress. A diversion of about 2½ miles in length, with a series of short reversing zig-zags on a grade of 1 in 25 had to be constructed to bring up the girders and staging for erection. This diversion was in very heavy sidelong ground which was continually slipping, and this, combined with constant floods, resulted in the engine not reaching Sharigh (mile 206) till the 21st of August 1886.

On the 1st November 1886 the rail head had reached mile 224 (opposite the mouth of the Chupper Rift,) passing over many diversions where heavy girders were being erected and difficult foundations of bridges were being taken out. Although the higher elevation reached somewhat reduced the heat, the exceptional unhealthiness of the climate retarded the work, whole gangs of workmen being prostrated at one time by fever, dysentery, and scurvy.

Beyond mile 324 some time was taken up by the erection of the 12th spans of high-level 40-feet girders on the two Karez Bridges of the Chupper Rift, by the making of a necessary diversion and back shunt, and by laying about a mile of line into the mouth of the rift for erecting purposes. The high-level bridge at Chupper had its masonry completed about the 1st November 1886; but the erection stagings were not started fairly till the rails reached the bridge (mile 227) on the 15th December, the engine crossing the bridge on Jubilee day, the 16th February. The girder erection of the Chupper Bridge thus took about two months.

In the meanwhile the girder erection between Sharigh and Chupper and the wet foundations and masonry of the troublesome bridge at Khost (4 spans of 100 feet) were in active progress. On the 15th December 1886 there were no diversions remaining on the 94 miles between Sibi and Chupper Bridge. The two masonry-lined tunnels through the debris within the rift were being arched in, but were much delayed by frost.

On the 21st February 1887, the staging, about 35 feet high, for the two expanse of 150 feet at Mangee (mile 229½) was commenced. The girders were riveted up, and the engine crossed the bridge on the 10th of March 1887.

Platelaying was then pushed forward towards Kach and on the night of the 14th March 1887 the rails were linked into those from the Quetta end, at a point 98 miles from Sibi and 57 miles from Quetta, an engine running right through to Quetta the same day.

It will be noted that the whole of the platelaying and girder erection in the Chupper Rift, at an elevation of about 5,500 feet above the sea, was carried out in the very coldest winter months, during constant hard frost and bitter winds, with occasional heavy falls of snow, which often rendered work quite impossible for days.

On the Quetta side, the rails of the Bolan line reached Quetta about the 7th August 1886. Some six days were lost in arranging the transfer of the platelaying and other establishments to the Sind-Pishin Railway; and the erection of the complicated 120 feet girders at Bulalee and of 7 spans of 40 feet girders caused a delay of some eight days more. On the 1st November 1886 rail-head towards Kach was at mile 253, or 35 miles beyond Quetta, the average rate of progress having been half-a-mile a day for 70 continuous days.

Beyond mile 253, towards Kach, the progress after the 1st November 1886 was delayed by the heavy continuous grades of 1 in 45, and by the great number of 600 feet curves, which in some case were complete circles and spirals, requiring almost every rail to be cut and bent and the most careful plate-laying.

Further, the erection of so many 40-feet spans on such steep grades and such sharp curves caused great delay. The platelaying and girder erection had to be carried on at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet above the sea, with snow deep on the ground, rivers frozen hard all day, and the temperature down to 15 deg. below zero in the verandahs of the houses.

Under these unfavourable conditions, the high level bridge below Kach, of 1 span of 150 feet and 3 spans of 40 feet, and over 100 feet in height above the river-bed, was put together on staging; the engine crossing the bridge on the 26th February 1887 while 25 days of the staging being brought to the bridge site from the Kach high-level bridge down to mile 231, where the rail heads met on the 14th March 1887, the progress was very rapid as warmer weather set in. The Mud Gorge cutting and the Mud Gorge tunnel were only just finished in time not to delay the engine by that of the incessant day-and-night labour of some 4,000 men for six weeks.

On the 1st April 1886 only some four stations had been built and but few station requirements had been provided. Now on 16 out of the 20 stations there is not much more remaining to be done, ash-pits, station buildings, platforms, water-towers, &c., having been to a large extent provided. In the remaining stations, running rooms, telegraph-offices, and station-masters' quarters of a temporary character have been provided.

The line via Harnai from Sibi to Quetta (155 miles) was practically commenced as a Railway only about the 1st July 1884. It labours under the disadvantage of its lower half being so hot in summer and its upper half so cold in winter, that on those sections as far as progress is concerned, about half the year is lost. This section was opened for the engine as a permanently, bridged, metalled, and tunnelled railway in 32½ months, giving a progress of little less than 5 miles of finished railway per month in a mountainous country where the engineering difficulties, though formidable enough in themselves are not, perhaps, the greatest obstacles to rapid progress.

On the Bostan-Gulistan Section (33 miles) the earth-work was barely commenced on the 1st April 1886, except close to Bostan and Syud Yaroo. Owing to the estimates being delayed, the last 12 miles into Gulistan were not commenced till early in September 1886. The foundations of the high-level bridge at the Kakar-Lora (one span of 150 feet and two of 40 feet) were greatly delayed by incessant floods; but the masonry was sufficiently finished to allow of the girders being erected and the engine crossing the bridge on the 20th November 1886. The very heavy cutting required for the diversion at the Pishin-Lora was pushed on very fast, and the 33 miles of rails into Gulistan were laid, simultaneously with the platelaying towards Kach, by the 20th January 1887. The masonry and girder work of the bridges were carried on at the same time and, with the exception of the Pishin-Lora Bridge, were completed by the 10th March 1887.

The earthwork of the Killa-Abdulla branch (8 miles) was commenced only on the 26th December 1886, and the engine ran into Killa-Abdulla on the 10th February 1887. The bridging on this branch is very light, and has not been pushed, the engine running over diversions. The 41 miles of line beyond Bostan were therefore laid down in 32 days, the progress being about half-a-mile a day.

Under favorable circumstances over 1½ miles a day can be laid in the day, as has occasionally been done on other sections of this line. But there was great want of engine power on the plateau to keep the two tips to Gulistan and Kach going on simultaneously; there were many large bridges and girders to be erected, and above all, on both tips the weather was so bitter that work could not be commenced before 10 in the morning and had to be stopped at 4 in the afternoon. The delivery of permanent-way, and consequent progress, was further hampered by the impossibility of running at night in such cold, and by the difficulty of watering engines where tanks, pumps-hose and pipes were frozen solid throughout the day.

On the Bostan-Gulistan-Abdulla Section, under the orders of Government, no station buildings, platforms, &c., have yet been built, all the watering arrangements being only temporary. Owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the country and the extremes of temperature, it was found advisable to build a better class of temporary staff quarters at Syud-Yaroo, Sirana Lora Bridge, and Gulistan. About one-third of the whole section is ballasted. The ballast is ready for the rest of the section, but will not yet be spread until the banks, which are still quite green, have settled.

The Darwaza-Quetta Section (25 miles) was made over to the Sind-Pishin Railway in October 1886, many bridges not being commenced or completed, and much of the line being still unballasted. It is now practically completed, all the needful enginesheds, station buildings, &c., having been constructed.

Taking the main line (155 miles) from Sibi to Quetta and the Bostan Branches, 41 miles, an aggregate length of 196 miles may be said to have been made in 32½ months (say 6 miles a month) of completed permanent line, the Pishin-Lora Bridge and the tunnel linings, and the Gurmai staging being the only works still in progress and unfinished.

SIND-PISHIN NORTH-WESTERN EXTENSION SURVEY.

The surveys referred to in the last Administration Report were finished during the year. The committee appointed to investigate and report on them recommended that further surveys should be made—

(1) for a diversion from existing railway near Killa-Abdulla via the Kojak Pass to a point below Chaman at such a level that an extension towards Kandahar might be carried on with easy gradients;

(2) for a similar line between the same terminal points via the Sunzal Pass;

(3) for a line from the end of the existing Railway near Gulistan via the Gwaja Pass, &c., the Khistan and Nholi Darra, to a point on the western talus at a level of about 4,500 feet above the sea.

In February 1887 the Government of India issued orders for the carrying out of these surveys, provided that preliminary reconnaissances showed that the "Abt system" of ascending steep inclines was likely to prove suitable.

BOLAN.

On the 21th April 1886, the Bolan Railway was opened for parcels and goods traffic as far as Mach. On the 20th March 1887, the booking of goods and parcels was extended to Quetta. The line was to be opened throughout for passenger traffic on the 1st April 1887.

In December 1885 the working of the Bolan Railway from Rindi to Hirokh was transferred to the North-Western Railway. The object in view was the rapid transport above the reach of the Bolan floods of the permanent-way material required for the upper section of the Sind-Pishin Railway. It was estimated that 600 tons per day could be carried over this broad-gauge section, and this estimate was more than realized, the largest amount in any one day having been 724 tons. It is calculated that on an emergency 960 tons could be carried with night work. This rapid transport resulted in a large accumulation of permanent-way in the Hirokh yard.

In September 1886 the working of the metere gauge section of the Bolan Railway was handed over to the North-Western Railway, its carrying capacity then averaging 107 tons per diem. By February 1887, this capacity was increased to 486 tons per diem, and by the 15th March the Hirokh yard was completely cleared. It had been estimated that 300 tons per day and 550 tons on an emergency with night work could be carried over this section.

It should be remembered that in the absence of emergency there was no night running on either section, and no more work by day then could reasonably be required from the staff with due allowance for trying times of year.

The result of this temporary Bolan line has been that the construction of the Sind-Pishin Railway above a point 98 miles from Sibi has been carried out a year earlier than it would otherwise have been.

Including coal and other miscellaneous stores for the Railway, but excluding stores &c., carried for the Military Department and the public, the total of material carried from December 1886 amounted to nearly 70,000 tons.

BOLAN SURVEYS.

It having been reported that between Mach and the top of the Bolan Pass, near Darwaza, an improved alignment over that adopted for the temporary metre-gauge track could de obtained with less difficulty than had been supposed, and that, in lieu of attempting to continue the improved alignment downwards through the Bolan Valley and Kundilani Gorge, it would be preferable to take a new departure from Mach, along the east side of the Lalachi plain, to the Rindu Pass, where the Mushkaf Valley might be entered by a tunnel and the line carried down with good gradients to Nari Bank, about 4 miles from Sibi, a survey was ordered to be made and estimates prepared with the view to determine the possibility of the construction of a permanent broad-gauge line above the Pass.

The survey showed that a line of 65 miles in length, with no gradient steeper than 1 in 4) and no curve of sharper radius than 819 feet, was feasible. The estimates were as under:—

	Miles.	Net cost. Rs.
Section Nari Bank to Mach	...45	65,29,110
,, Mach to Kolal ...	...20	80,14,841
Total ...		1,45,43,951

It was then brought to the notice of Government that by adopting the "Abt System" of ascending steep inclines and re-aligning the metre-gauge portion between Hirokh and the Kotal, to get rid of the numerous sharp curves, that the cost of the section from Mach to the Kotal might be considerably reduced.

With this object in view a re-survey of the section between Hirokh and the Kotal was ordered towards the close of the year, and it is believed that a very satisfactory broad-gauge line can be obtained with gradients nor steeper than 1 in 25 and with curves of not less than 819 feet radius.

JUBILEE SPEECH BY LORD CONNEMARA.

Madras has survived a second edition of the jubilee rejoicings. The event of most interest in Tuesday's programme was the unveiling of a bronze statue of the Queen, which has been presented to the town by Rajah Gajapeta Rao. Lord Connemara, in unveiling statue, said.—

"I can assure you that it has afforded me the most extreme gratification to come down from the Hills to unveil this statue, and to take part in the unofficial and spontaneous festivities which the good people of Madras have thought fit to prepare in commemoration of the completion of the 50th year of her Majesty's reign It is a time of year at which the courts of law are taking their holiday, and when merchants and professional men are away, when many native gentlemen find it too hot to remain at Madras, and when the Government of the country can be more effectually conducted in a cool climate. It is, therefore, not suprising that we miss many familiar faces that are generally present on public occasions. I think therefore that H. E. the Viceroy exercised a wise discretion in fixing the date of the official Jubilee at a time when the greatest number of persons, official and unofficial, could attend the celebration. That celebration, we are all glad to remember, in this Presidency was conducted with brilliant success, and in a measure which did great credit to the Presidency and may us all proud to be connected with Madras. From a telegram in the papers, I observe that the Prince of Wales has expressed himself much gratified with the interest shown by the Presidency in the Imperial Institute; and your respected townsman, Mr. Lawson, has been very cordially received by the Secretary of Sate; and I understand that the address and the casket which your Committee confided to his care will be duly received by the Secretary in person by Her Gracious Majesty. I have already had occasion to speak of the ability with which the Committee presided over by Mr. Hutchins performed its labours, and how much the Presidency was indebted to Mr. Lawson, the Secretary, for his valuable services; and upon this occasion we must not forget that the Committee, recognising a very generally expressed wish, set apart a sum of money out of the General Fund for defraying the expenses of any festivity which might take place to-day. It is a very happy coincidence that the presentation of the statue to the Town of Madras should synchronise with this day of general and spontaneous rejoicing. No more appropriate ceremony could have been chosen to form the central event of this remarkable occasion. Our Official Jubilee proclaimed to the world, by one unanimous address, that thirty millions of people joined with the rest of India in expressing their loyalty to the Throne. And this statue of her Majesty will be a lasting symbol of the respected and affection entertained for the person of the Sovereign by the people of Madras, and of their admiration of those great qualities and virtues which have adorned her life. At the Official Jubilee we were reminded of the great progress the nation had made during the last 50 years. We dwelt on the great facts that our knowledge and our power had expended. Our literature had been brought within the reach of the poor and humble. Our commerce had increased enormously, and our means of communication extended beyond the immagination of the last generation; while the limits of the empire had vastly widened. And we thanked to Almighty God for the blessings which had attended the reign. But to-day we are brought face to face with the very image of our Sovereign; and, by the generosity of an eminent fellow subject, and the genius of a distinguished artist, are vividly reminded of the personality of that Queen who reigns in love over the hearts of her countless subjects. She is no stranger to her people. No Sovereign ever laid bare for the benefit of her children the details of her private life in the way the Queen has done. We know from her private journals not only what she is in Council, in times of State difficulty and danger, but we know what she is in the intimacy of private life, when she is surrounded by those most near and dear to her. And we know also the sympathy which she ever shows to those who are in suffering, and who have, like her, experienced the bitterness of affliction. In those personal qualities her Majesty shows a noble example not only to Sovereigns, but also to her Viceroys and Governors who wield power in her name. She exercises a personal influence never before possessed by human being. The Journals of the Queen also show us her kindness of heart for all around her, and her love for everything beautiful, elevated and good, combined with a deep and unaffected piety, illustrating those words of the poet—

"He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the great God who loveth us
He made and loveth all."

"And now, gentlemen, allow me to say a word about this beautiful statue as a work of art. I believe it may be said to possess great merit. It is the work of a native artist of Gorga, Mr. Boehm, who has the reputation of being one of the most eminent artists in the Empire; and I think the generous donor may be congratulated upon the care that has been taken in the execution of his wishes. "His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, who continues to take the greatest interest in everything connected with this Presidency, has been most anxious that it should arrive safely and receive a worthy site. He will be most glad, I am sure, to read the account of this ceremony. I hope the public will feel pleased with the locality selected. For myself I think the front of the Senate House an appropriate place,—a building dedicated to learning progress, science and civilization, the characteristics which have especially marked the reign of Queen Victoria. "Now, gentlemen, what shall I say of the public spirit, loyalty and generosity which has induced Raja Gajapati Row to make this munificent gift to the town of Madras? In taking this step, Raja Gajapati Row in only acting consistently with his former life and in conformity with the traditions of his family. "The Raja's grandfather, more than 100 years ago, earned the thanks of the Government of Forts St. George for his zeal and assistance. "Subsequently the same Raja distinguished himself by various acts of charity to his fellow countrymen and neighbours of the Vizagapatam, Ganjam and Rajahmundry districts, in which many a tank and well still bears his name. "The Raja's uncle, Goday Scoris Prakasa Row, was also a man of much distinction, not only in military matters, but in encouraging agriculture and horticulture in the neighbourhood in which he lived, and the reports connected with Vizagapatam bear eloquent testimony to the improvements in agriculture and in the general condition of the villages which the example of this gentleman very widely inspired. The Raja's father, Goday Scoris Narayan Rao, followed in the footsteps of his father, founded various charitable institutions, and, during the famine of 1833, fed a large number of poor in the neighbourhood of Nellore. He also contributed largely to various public works, and established and Observatory with a view of assisting the shipping on the coast. Raja Gajapati Row therefore is not only eminent for his good deeds, but also the distinguished ancester of which he is worthy representative. I hope, too, that the Municipal Commissioners of Madras, who are now in possession of this statue of the Queen, will take care that time deals lightly with it, and that it will be cared for and protected not only as a work of art, but as the statue of her who, from the day she assumed her crown, determined to be good.

MR. CROSTHWAITE ON THE SITUATION IN BURMA.

On the 4th instant the Chief Commissioner of Burma held a durbar at Tounghoo which was largely attended by Europeans, Burmans, Karens, Chinese and natives of India. In an address to the assembly he said:—

It must now be apparent to all that it is the intention of the Government to establish the same peace and security in the whole of Burma and in the neighbouring tributary States, right up to the confines of China, as now exists in every other part of the Empire. Many natives of Burma may feel a natural regret that the old order of things has passed away. But it must be remembered that what has happened is irrevocable, and that any attempt at disturbance will bring down disaster on the heads of those who are foolish enough to cause it. It is therefore most necessary that those Burmans who have influence over their fellow-countrymen should use their influence to stop disturbance and help the Government to restore order and peace Many wise, honest, and loyal men have seen the folly of striving against the Government and have been of great assistance, and these the Chief Commissioner thanked on behalf of the Queen and the Viceroy. It is the desire of the Government to govern the country through the people of the country. It is desired to employ Burmans as Myooks and Township Officers; but first they must show themselves fit for such responsibility, and to those who are found fit places of trust have been given and will continue to be given. If the Government has had to summon troops and foreign police into the country it is solely because the people of the country have not assisted it. It would be most desirable if the Government could do without the aid of natives of India in the Police, but that will not possible until the Burmans show themselves able to assist efficiently the Government which protects them. Every Burman must acknowledge that although it has been necessary to summon large armies to restore order if everything be taken into consideration, the unsettled state of the country, the number of troops and their ignorance of the language—the troops have behaved like brave men and have not abused their opportunities. No army has behaved better. Property has been respected and life has not been destroyed wastouly. Only those who have been killed who were fighting against British Forces. Order is now being restored. Everywhere from Upper Burma comes the news of the surrender of leaders and it is the policy of the Government torceive their surrender, to give them work and assistance and not to punish them for their past offences. The last of the Princes,—the Limbin Prince—has surrendered and is now on his way to Rangoon. This man owed his life to the British Government, who saved him from the death to which Thibaw had condemned him. He has shown himself most treacherous and ungrateful, and if ever a man deserved to lose his life that man is the Limbin. But the Government does not desire vengeance. The Prince will be free and will receive a small pension for his support, but he will be sent to a place where he can work no further harm. The same policy will be extended to all those who come in. All the Government desires to do is to diminish the misery and increase the prosperity of Burma.

The Chief Commissioner then again thanked the loyal a Burmans and Karens who have aided the Government in the Toungboo district during the last 12 months.

Then addressing the Native Officers who were present at the Durbar he thanked them as the representatives of the Native Army for the courage and endurance it had shown, and the success with which it has executed a task in which little glory is to be obtained, whilst hardship of every kind is to be endured.

MADRAS.

In August last the Madras Government approved of the proposal of the Commissary-General to employ native agency, under European supervision, for the charge of Commissariat stores in this Presidency, and the Government of India sanctioned the measure. But, on a subsequent report on the question, the Government of India, we learn, having reconsidered the matter, think that a considerable extra expenditure is involved in its adoption, and, as there is no urgent necessity for making any change in the present system for the custody of Commissariat stores the scheme need not now be introduced.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Teelin Head, 1,103 tons, Captain D. Smith, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Perim (June 16), in ballast.

The steamer Sacrobaco, 1,476 tons, consigned to Captain R. S. Thompson, its Captain, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Suez (June 11), in ballast and with two dock passengers on board.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

23RD JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Titania	2911	Mecca	A	J. Jannie.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Khedive	..	Loggins	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Geelong	1139	Creecy	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Rochliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	E	C. Eduljee.
,, Darien	1680	A. Hurrell	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Forbes.	1301	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Draco	..	J. Douglas.....	H	F. Muir & Co.
,, Eliora	1471	J. Gellert	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Federation..	...	R. Pinkham	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, M. Hall	2046	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Etna	1478	Brearson	N	Noonan P. Dewji

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COMPETITION.

THE following is the conclusion of the article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Professor James Keith on English and American Competition :—

Taxation.—While the American people are entirely free from imperial taxation, we, the British people literally groan under it. Our other taxes also, and our iniquitous mining royalties, &c., are so many, and bear so heavily and so unequally on the trading and working portion of the community, that it is astonishing how the majority of the people can get along honourably and progressively at all. Take the case of London alone. The taxes average from 25 to 30 per cent on the rental, and the rental is not small, while there is a special tax levied on all coal that comes into London by water, rail, road, or otherwise, to the extent of 13d a ton. True, this special tax on all coal used in London comes to an end in a year or thereabouts, but there are strenuous efforts being made, and the very greatest pressure is being brought to bear on members of Parliament to get it re-enacted.

The electric light cannot be applied on any large scale owing to the dead weight hung on it ; telephony and telegraphy are so taxed that no private individual can afford to apply them in business, unless through companies heavily handicapped by the Government. Practically no telephonic communication can be had in business, from city to city or from town to town—as it can be had in America—because the Government holds the telegraph and main wires, and will neither take up telephony itself, for the use of the public, nor give reasonable facilities for private companies to do so. Need it be wondered at, therefore, that in the application of these scientific appliances we are far behind America, and that trade languishes in this country when it is in full 'boom' on the other side of the Atlantic ? It is certainly most extraordinary that in the application of telephony Great Britain should actually be behind a comparatively poor country like Sweden—where I found last year the telephone in universal use in Gothenburgh, and in Stockholm, and the surrounding small towns, amongst all classes of business men and private citizens.

Education.—It is well known to what an extent the cost of education bears on all classes in this country, and how, in consequence of this, poor people try every expedient to cut short the school term of their children's education. This proceeding cannot of course tend towards enlightening the mass of the people, and until free and compulsory education is adopted in this country, on the lines of the system which has been so long in use in the United States, we cannot attempt to keep pace with, far less to outstrip, the Americans in progress.

Local Government.—We are wofully deficient in local government in this country, all government worthy of the name being centralized in London, to the disadvantage and enormous cost of the nation at large. No alteration of a railway, not even the widening or the deviation of a road or stream in a country in the heart or at the extremity of either England, Scotland, or Ireland nor any other petty local matter of this nature, can be accomplished without a previous application to Parliament in London for permission to carry out the work. When an application of this sort is opposed, as it generally is, by interested parties, it becomes a question again of money, and very often a cause of great injustice. An illustration of some magnitude may be given in the case of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill, lately brought before Parliament, which Bill was successfully opposed by a great railway company and other capitalists, by sheer and enormous money expenditure, and thus the unanimous desire of the whole people of a district was thwarted and great good deferred—to say nothing of the heavy burdens incurred by the wasteful use of a long purse in the feeling of lawyers, and in creating obstruction. For years progressive legislation has been blocked because of the utter inability of Parliament to overtake the work given it to do, and everything is in arrears. It seems, therefore, to be a little sort of the height of madness to attempt to continue to govern our mighty empire in local as well as imperial matters, from London. We must decentralise more—following the successful example shown us by the United States and our own colonies—and establish local Parliaments in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, for the settlement of all matters pertaining to local government in each of these countries ; leaving imperial matters to be settled solely by the Parliament in London, if we are to have progressive legislation and to relieve the people of heavy burdens.

Agriculture.—Farming in this country at the present time is not a profitable business, to say the very least, the whole agricultural industry being in a state of utter stagnation. I do not suppose any man will be found bold enough to say that farmers are now making money—in fact, if the truth were told, we should very likely be informed that any little money which even the richest of our farmers may still possess is rapidly leaving them, and that they are paying their rents as well as the costs of their living out of capital. This is a sad state of matters and it is impossible that it can go much longer. How is it possible that our farmers can continue to pay heavy rents, in many cases under unjust restrictions, and compete with the American farmers, who, under more favourable climatic conditions, practically sit rent free ? Our land laws have much to answer for, and the sooner they are put on a better and more just footing the better. The internal trade of no country can prosper when farming is bad and most of its farmers are in a state bordering on bankruptcy.

Food.—Owing to the blessings of free trade outside, our food supply is plentiful and comparitively cheap, but we have to import the greater part of it. Without cheap food in this country multitudes of our fellow countrymen would die of starvation every year, and without cheap food we could not possibly have cheap labour: while without cheap labour again we could not do an export trade, and without an export trade we should cease to exist as a manufacturing nation.

Our great competitor, the United States, is even now still our best customer, but how long this will continue it is hard to say, seeing she is already supplying our colonies and ourselves with many of our own kind of manufactures. The United States, again, can grow every thing in the shape of food which she may ever require within her own borders, and could supply all our wants in that respect besides. The only advantage we have over the United States is as I have said, that we have cheap labour, and because of our cheap labour and that only can we sent into her markets raw material and manufactured goods despite her heavy import duties. The import duties of the United States, however, are being gradually, but surely lowered, and she is tending towards the adoption of free trade. When the United States adopt free trade, or anything approaching it, the price of labour in America will come down, and the American people will then be able to complete with us in our own country and run us out of the race, unless we, in the interim develop our resources, stir ourselves, up and show ourselves as progressive and far advanced as she undoubtly is in the industrial arts and sciences.

Resources.—It should be remembered that our resources in this country—great in our eyes though these may be—are really of little moment when compared with the illimitable resources of the United States. Any one from the old country who has travelled over that vast domain, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, cannot fail to be impressed by its vastness and the greatness of its natural riches. Everything that man or the hand of man can require is to be found within the borders of the United States, and its people can be shut—as it were—entirely out from the rest of the world, and still live on in plenty and even in superabundance. We, on the other hand, notwithstanding our great mineral resources, owing to the multitude of human beings within so comparatively small an area and to our ungenial climate could not live even for a day without aid from the rest of the world.

Under the heading of 'Food,' I referred to the fact that we were blessed with free trade outside, meaning of course that, with the exception of certain luxuries not absolutely necessary, the world was allowed to send us in, duty free, all kinds of necessary food, raw material and manufactured articles. I am afraid this is, however, not quite an unmixed blessing, seeing that while the rest of the world can send in their wares to us duty free, we really have not free trade by any means amongst ourselves, inside the borders of the United Kingdom. Foolish as we may think the policy of our great Competitor to be under Protection outside, the Government of the United States is not quite so foolish as to put a load on the internal trade, and on the progress of its people, within its own borders in the manner our Government does.

The cost of transit of goods is very much heavier in Great Britain than it is in America, and our governing powers seem to agree with our great railway companies, that our competitors from the outside ought to have the preference. To give a single case : goods can actually be sent from New York to London, via Liverpool or Glasgow, at a less cost for freight and carriage than we the British people, can send similar goods by the same rail from Liverpool or Glasgow to London, or *vice versa*.

I could go on enumerating many more disadvantages under which we labour in this country, but ce forbids. I think sufficient has been said to the true state of matters, and that a remedy be found somehow or other, and that speedily, are in the future to hold our own against our al antagonist.

competitor.—being the greatest agri- facturing and mining nation in the limited credit, and being besides and having eight thousand no unworthy foeman ; we doing while there is yet all unnecessary dead-

Americans are trying what they can pro-

duce in invention and manufactures, by holding an exhibition of purely American mechanism and manufactures in London, which is likely to be the Jubilee exhibition (for London at any rate). It should be known that this exhibition is neither instituted nor supported by the American Government, but is a purely private though gigantic speculation got up by some of the most eminent men and manufacturers in the United States ; and the mere fact that such an exhibition, solely composed of our great competitor's wares, should take place in the capital of the commercial world, and in the heart of our empire, shows the pluck of the Americans and their determination to cut us ultimately out of the running, even in our own country, if they possibly can.

When was ever such an exhibition held in a foreign country without Government assistance, by any other nation in the whole annals of the world.

Considering the great advance the people of the United Kingdom have made during the past fifty years in spite of the heavy weights hung on them by "use and wont" and all other remnants of feudal traditions, it surely stands to reason that, under more favourable circumstances, the advance will be proportionately greater.

How comes it that the "essentially British" Americans are so go ahead, and inventive, if not because they are enlightened and progressive—running lightly as it were in the race ? Why again are the mass of the people in the old country (of the same race as the the Americans) so comparatively slow and to all appearance so non-inventive—if not because they are unenlightened and lethargic—running heavily laden in the race, looki ack to the past rather than forward to the fut.

In the language o high authority, the old nations of the earth creep on at a snail's pace, while the American Republic thunders past with the rush of the express ? Why should this be ? Who is to blame for the existing state of matters ?

In a free constitutionally governed country like the United Kingdom, is it not time that the mass of the people were waking up, and insisting on their representatives and statesmen reading the signs of the times, and seeing that the disadvantages under which they labour as a nation are removed and that the whole country is really governed by the people and for the good of the people, in every sense ?

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

THE anniversary of the Paris Commune was celebrated on Sunday, May 29, at Pere-Lachaise, where nearly all the revolutionary groups gathered to do honour to the memory of the Communists who fell on the last day of the insurrection of 1871. A brand of sympathizers, numbering about 3,000 went in the morning to the tombs of Blanqui and Valles, where MM. Joffrin, Felix Pyat, Paul Brousse, and several other lesser lights of the Possibilists made the usual speeches. A second demonstration, more thinly attended, took place in the afternoon. There were very few police-agents inside the cemetery, although they were at hand, resolved not to allow any red flags to be unfurled. Some cries of " Vive la Commune!' and " Vive l'Anarchie !" were raised by the crowd.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY'S THROAT.

FEW people are fully aware of the probable, if not certain, catastrophe which has been averted by Dr Meckenzie's sudden trip to Berlin, and the "narrow shave" which the Crown Prince has really had, mainly in consequence of the loss of a cipher. The Crown Princess seems to have telegraphed to her Majesty in cipher to send Dr. Mackenzie : the Queen had mislaid the key—a fuller message had to be sent, and some time consequently elapsed before Dr. Mackenzie received his commands. On arriving, Professor Bergmann and six other medical men were preparing, with the aged Emperor's full approval, to perform the terrible operation of thyrotomy (not tracheotomy, as the French papers have it), for supposed cancer. The operation is usually fatal, and as it involves the severing of the thyroid cartilage invariably deprives the patient of his voice (as it did in the case of Mr. Montagu Williams). The doctors were willing to defer to our English specialist, but doubted the possibility of removing a portion of the growth so far down the throat. However, in a few seconds, by operating on the reflection in a looking-glass, Dr. Mackenzie had the good fortune to bring away two-thirds of it; an analysis by Virchow proved that there was no cancer; and the Crown Prince was not only saved the operation, but is much cheered by the prospect of ultimate recovery, which will not improbably take place under Dr. Mackenzie's auspices. Dr. Mackenzie will leave England at an early date on a second visit to the Crown Prince. If the heir-apparent were "Smith" or " Jones" matters would be simpler—*trop de zele* seems to be the real danger. After an absence of nine days, in which great honour was conferred upon the whole of the English medical profession in the person of Dr. Morell Mackenzie—two palaces and a country residence at Potsdam being placed at his disposal and the greatest friendliness and courtesy being shown to him by every one of the Royal family—Dr. Mackenzie reached town on Friday, May 29. On Saturday morning he was sent for by the Prince of Wales, with whom he remained at Marlborough House for about half an hour. The Prince made the most minute and anxious inquiries about his illustrious relative, and was greatly pleased at the hopeful tidings he received. On parting he requested Dr. Mackenzie to call upon him again after his next visit to the Crown Prince. Dr. Mackenzie's relations with all the German Court physicians were throughout most friendly, and his skill received from them the most cordial and generous recognition.

THE MURDER OF A MALAY AT SEA.

THE preliminary investigation in a remarkable case of murder has taken place in the Thames Police Court. James Cox is the master of the British barque Lady Douglas, his home address being 60, Brunswick-road, Poplar ; James Gleaves, the second mate, is twenty-five years of age, and he lives at 7, West India Dock road ; while Edward William Evans, twenty-seven, the mate of the ship, and John William Webster, twenty-three, seaman, were included in the charge of being concerned in causing the death of a Malay seaman, named Hassin, by shooting him at sea on board the Lady Douglas. Mr. Mead prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury.

Charles Hunt, a seaman of the Lady Douglas, said he recollected Hassin being on board. After they sailed from Gascoyne, and when blowing hard off the Cape, they missed him. Ten days after that he was discovered, and they gave him bread and butter. The captain gave Hassin a pint of water after keeping him without any eight days. Some days afterwards the captain said to witness, "Will you consent to this man being killed?" Witness said, " Don't kill the poor wretch. Take him to England, and have tried before an English jury if he has done anything wrong.' The next day there was some shooting going on. Captain Cox went walking about trying to have a blind shot at Hassin. The mate said, "Ive got one dose into him, and I'll get another one if I get the chance." Witness was compelled to draw water with the rest of them, to flood Hassin out of the forepeak ; the captain said, " Go on, boys, kill him. I will take the responsibility." The captain told Hassin if he would only surrender he would not be shot at. The next day the captain called the crew aft, and said, "This man, boys, is a dangerous character, and for the protection of our own lives we must wipe him out. I will be the responsible party." They all then went and lifted up the hatch, and there saw Hassin lying helpless, cold and wet on the deck. Witness could see he was done up. He heard a shot, and Hassin was wounded. The captain then said "Now, who's going to get him out of that?" No rope being handy, they got the bucket rope, and witness went down and hooked him on by the shackles round his legs. They then pulled him on deck. When on deck Hassin appeared almost dead, and witness said:" Hold on. Don't fiddle him." Hassin was wounded in the side of the head. He did not look to see who shot Hassin, as he felt too disgusted.

After telling this ghastly story, the witness was cross-examined by Mr. St. John Wontner, who appeared for the defence. The seaman admitted that he strongly objected to the shipping of Malays. He objected to the employment of anybody without a white face. He denied having given Hassin any wires or keys with which he got out of his irons, although he knew that the rest of the crew maintained that he had acted in concert with Hassin and fed him during the time that the latter was in hiding. All the crew except himself signed a memorandum in the log book that Hassin should be killed, as the ship was in peril by reason of him. Witness took no part in the attack on Hassin. In fact, he was boycotted. He objected to the man being killed. Hassin was kept down in the hold for two months on bread and water. When witness hooked Hassin up by the leg he was not dead, and he did it in that unceremonius manner because there was nothing handier.

Peter King, recalled, said : After Hassin was dead, and before he was thrown into the sea, witness saw the chief officer (Evans) take the irons off each leg.

Some other evidence having been given, Mr. Wontner asked if the magistrate as made up his mind as to the case.

Mr. Lushington replied that there had been nothing to show that the safety of the crew had been in immediate danger. Then further evidence was adduced to the effect that hot as well as cold water had been poured down on the Malay, and an apprentice said they all agreed to shoot Hassin to put him out of his misery. Eventually all the prisoners were committed for trial on the charge of unlawfully killing Hassin.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, *" the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself ;"* and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.
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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JUNE 1887,
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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how all tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.
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The UTMOST SATISFACTION guaranteed!

Let no one lose this opportunity.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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A CAUTION TO USERS OF BELTING.

THE WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS OF GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the

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Maurice Gandy, of London, Liverpool, and Baltimore, U.S.A.

THIS BELTING IS PATENTED IN INDIA, AND IS SHOWING AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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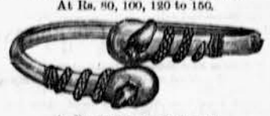

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All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only, and the price varies according to weight and size.

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THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GROWING CHILDREN

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FARINACEOUS FOOD INVALIDS & THE AGED

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825

LANCET:—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

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IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS, ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
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Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

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The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

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HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
Of ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

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or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal and vegetable flora, free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a healthy fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-acidulous properties exercise a healthy beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or powders can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

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INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

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WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

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IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

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THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Takes on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 2s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

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ENTRY OR CURRY DISHES.

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets of four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another Dish.

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For Chops, Beef-steaks, Fish Dish, with Drainer and Warmer.
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THE "CARLTON" DISH.

Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with touch.

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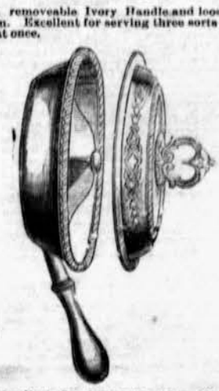
WITH ENGRAVED REVOLING COVER, Rs. 108, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED VEGETABLE DISH.

With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables at once.



The Handle to the Cover also takes off, so that the latter (inverted) can be used for Jelly, Trifle, &c. Rs. 100, Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
June 7th, 1887.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Hilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions, and is positively safe when given to the most delicate child or invalid.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera.

PAIN KILLER is THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, or Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER LINIMENT MADE.

PAIN KILLER, Prepared at the Medicine Factory, Providence, and in fact at most drug stores, dealers, and in fact at almost every country store in the world, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

Be sure the family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house, for when taken in time the price of it will be saved many times over in Doctors' Bills.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., Proprietors.

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BY
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May be had at this Office and at the Book

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